

No Policy Change Seen As Chun Appoints New South Korean Ministers

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan on Friday named new ministers and aides to replace those killed in a bombing in Burma last Sunday and replaced several others in his cabinet.

The new appointments do not appear to signal a major change in the direction of his government and seemed mainly designed to assure a continuity after the tragedy that took the lives of 17 South Koreans.

The new prime minister is Chun Yi Choong, who had held the position of representative chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, which is the majority party largely controlled by the president. He replaces Kim Sang Hyup, who was killed. The new foreign minister is Lee Won Kyong, who replaces Lee Bum Suk, who also died in the bombing.

In an unusual move shortly after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Chun called in leaders of the country's four political parties and reassured them that he intended to leave the presidency after his term expired in 1988, according to a party leader who was present.

Ko Chung Hoon, head of the New Socialist Party, also quoted Mr. Chun as saying that some officers in the armed forces had wanted to retaliate against North Korea for allegedly planting the bomb in Rangoon at a wreath-laying ceremony in an attempt to kill him. The bomb exploded before Mr. Chun arrived. Mr. Ko reported that the officers wanted to send commandos into action against Pyongyang, but that Mr. Chun told the political gathering that he had restrained them.

[North Korea's Central News Agency said in a report monitored Friday in Tokyo that more than 10 South Korean soldiers crossed into the Communist side of the Demilitarized Zone on Thursday night and fired more than "500 rounds of ammunition," United Press International reported.]

[But the U.S.-led United Nations Command, in a message to North Korea, said its investigators "had

Craxi Suffers a Setback In Bid to Raise Revenue

United Press International

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's two-month-old government has suffered its first severe setback in Parliament with the Lower House's rejection of a decree designed to bring in about \$5.3 billion in new revenue.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 245 to 220 with one abstention to throw out the decree, under which the Socialist-led government intended to fine citizens for erecting buildings without planning permission — a common practice since World War II.

completed their examination of the circumstances as reported by your side and found your allegations have no basis in fact."

None of the new cabinet appointments went to former military men, indicating that the president will continue to govern with civilians, businessmen and career officials. Mr. Chun, a former army general, took power in 1980 following the assassination of Park Chung Hee and he initially gave many key appointments to military men.

Four cabinet ministers were killed in the bombing, which took place at a memorial service that Mr. Chun was scheduled to attend. In addition to cabinet appointments, Mr. Chun also announced that Sa Kong Il, an economist, will replace Kim Jae as senior economic adviser. Mr. Kim was killed in the bombing.

Burmese Purge Blamed

Robert Trumbull of The New York Times reported earlier from Rangoon:

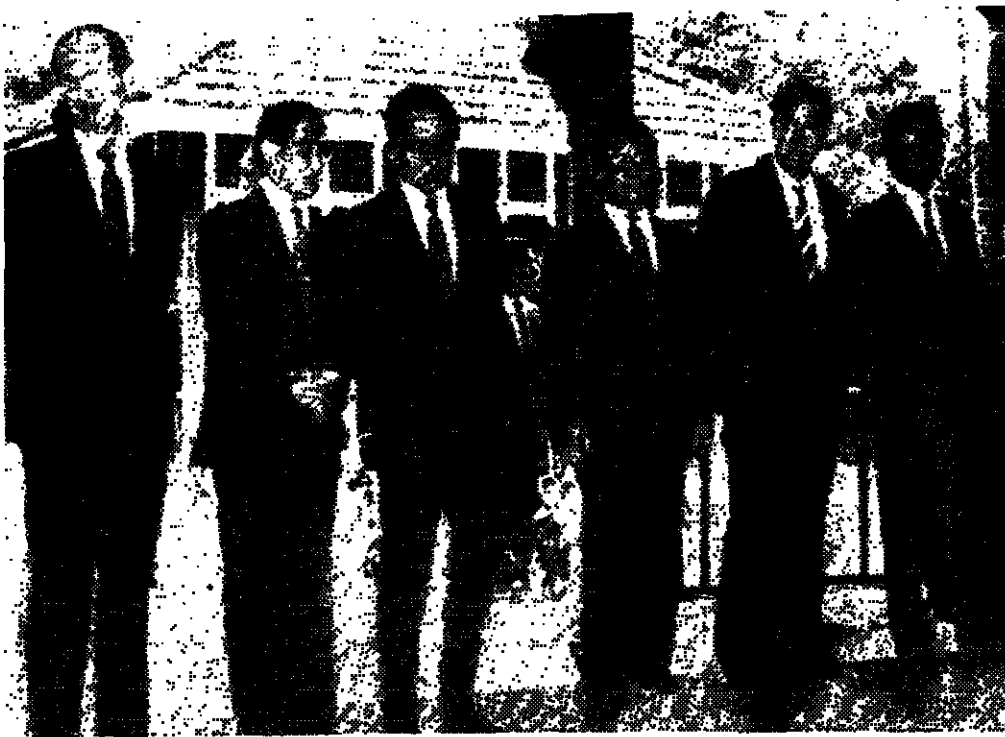
A political purge carried out in May is being cited in here as largely responsible for the Burmese security system's failure to prevent the bombing last Sunday. The purge, ordered by Ne Win, the former general who has ruled Burma since seizing power in 1962, removed the nation's security chief and substantially dismantled his organization.

As a result, a person close to the nation's intelligence services said, the government's security unit was no longer able to "show anything like its usual effectiveness." This explanation was also advanced by diplomats here who have been trying to figure out how the time bomb that exploded could have been put in place undetected.

The diplomats pointed out that the bomb was of a type unobtainable in Burma and could not even have been made here. It had been placed in the roof of a memorial pavilion, a structure that has no walls. These sources and others also asked how the device could have escaped notice if the Burmese security agents had carried out their customary painstaking inspection of a site where an official function is to be held.

For an explanation of the security failure, the sources cited the dismissal in May of Brigadier General Tin Oo, who was the overall chief of intelligence and security services as head of the National Intelligence Bureau. He was said to have made the mistake of becoming too prominent a personage in the shadow of the 73-year-old Ne Win, who resigned as president two years ago but retained ultimate authority as chairman of the ruling party.

Ne Win reportedly followed up the dismissal of Tin Oo by purging those loyal to the security chief. In their places, the sources said, came men "totally inexperienced" in security work.



In a photograph taken seconds before the Rangoon bomb explosion, six South Korean officials, all killed in the blast, stand for a wreath-laying ceremony. They are, from left: Hahn Pyung Choon, chief presidential secretary; Lee Kai Chul, ambassador to Burma; Suh Sang Chul, minister of energy and resources; Kim Dong Whie, minister of commerce and industry; Lee Bum Suk, foreign minister; and So Suk Chun, deputy prime minister. The gray areas in the picture resulted from light leaking into the blast-damaged camera.

West German Protesters Block 2 U.S. Installations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KAISERSLAUTERN, West Germany — Anti-nuclear demonstrators blocked two U.S. military installations Friday, one near here and one in the northern port of Bremerhaven, to protest the scheduled installation of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles at the end of this year.

Near the western city of Kaiserslautern, the demonstrators headed a police warning to clear the road leading to an army depot. But at the Baltic port of Bremerhaven, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Kaiserslautern, they had to be moved to allow the passage of trucks carrying supplies to a U.S. base.

There were two other developments in West Germany on Friday that concerned U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator at the U.S.-Soviet medium-range weapons talks in Geneva, to discuss Mr. Genscher's talks this weekend with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. And a Bonn government spokesman confirmed reports that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would remove some of its short-range nuclear weapons now deployed in Europe.

In Friday's rally near Kaiserslautern, about 200 demonstrators went to a munitions depot in Mieslau after police barred access to the Ramstein Air Base, near Kaiserslautern. Ramstein is the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe.

The Rev. Henryk Jankowski, 48, a parish priest and friend of Lech Walesa, the former leader of Solidarity, said Friday that he is to be charged with abusing free speech, United Press International reported in Gdansk.

The priest said that he faced two charges of spreading false news harmful to the state and abuse of the freedom of speech during religious services.

and had been the demonstrators' original objective.

The protesters sat in the road for three hours, but moved after they were told by police to disperse or be carried away and fined.

In Bremerhaven, police said they had removed some of about 1,000 demonstrators who had blocked the headquarters of the U.S. Army's port unit and the Sea Lift Command at the Carl Shurz barracks. They said they had taken the action to make way for truck convoys.

A police spokesman said that two demonstrators had been arrested for carrying offensive weapons.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, Mr. Genscher and Mr. Nitze discussed Mr. Genscher's meeting Saturday with Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Minister said. Mr. Nitze went to Bonn to brief Mr. Genscher at the request of George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. Mr. Shultz also wrote Mr. Genscher a letter of support for his trip, the ministry said.

President Francois Mitterrand of France on Friday vigorously defended his refusal to include French nuclear weapons in U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Reuters reported from Liege, Belgium.

"The Geneva talks are about intermediate-range nuclear missiles," he said at a meeting of the Liege town council. "France does not have any of those." Mr. Mitterrand was on an official visit to Belgium.

Poland Tells Church to Avoid Politics

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland's ruling Communist Party on Friday warned the Roman Catholic Church to stay out of politics and told party members to be more sympathetic to the grievances of Polish workers.

A report drafted by the party's 15-member Politburo and read at a Central Committee meeting also conceded that there were serious divisions within the 2.5-million-member party.

The two-day Central Committee meeting that opened Friday was the first since the June visit of Pope John Paul II, a trip widely seen as a show of support for the banned labor union Solidarity.

It was also the first Central Committee meeting since the lifting of martial law in July. A Politburo member, Jozef Cyrtek, read the report, saying the church must not meddle in politics with "militant clericalism" and "instigator pronouncements which have nothing to do with religion."

The church has consistently backed Solidarity, and priests sometimes give sermons that the government considers critical of the state.

Mr. Cyrtek said of party members: "The bad habits of working from behind a desk, from the office, relapsed into a carefree attitude and even into arrogance. The party cannot and will not put up with this."

Mr. Cyrtek's report, which reiterated the basic policies enunciated at the last Central Committee meeting May 31, criticized party infighting.

"Our party has been and remains a leftist party. Any attempt to divide it has been both a cause and a manifestation of the weakness of the party, and a weak party opens up chances for its enemies," said Mr. Cyrtek.

Priest Faces Charges
The Rev. Henryk Jankowski, 48, a parish priest and friend of Lech Walesa, the former leader of Solidarity, said Friday that he is to be charged with abusing free speech, United Press International reported in Gdansk.

The priest said that he faced two charges of spreading false news harmful to the state and abuse of the freedom of speech during religious services.

Women on China's Payroll

The Associated Press

BEIJING — More than one of every three jobs on the Chinese government payroll is held by a woman, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions reported Friday.

Shamir Fails To Replace Finance Aide

Opposition Labor Calls For No-Confidence Vote

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir failed to find a successor Friday to the resigning finance minister, Yoram Aridor.

The bid to name a successor to Mr. Aridor, who resigned Thursday over his stillborn plan to link Israel's economy to the U.S. dollar, came amid a darkening economic picture. Government statistics showed Israel was heading for a 130 percent inflation in 1983.

The figures, released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, covered September and were the highest for that period in the nation's 35 years of statehood.

Though Mr. Shamir assured Israelis that his government had no intention of even debating the dollar plan, the opposition Labor Party called for a no-confidence vote in his new government. Labor also announced it would initiate legislation to dissolve the Knesset, the nation's parliament, and call elections.

Mr. Shamir met during the day with the deputy prime minister, David Levi, and the energy minister, Itzhak Mordechai, the two leading candidates to replace Mr. Aridor. Mr. Levi declined to take the job, while Mr. Mordechai said "nothing has changed" in his status in the cabinet.

Political sources said the possibility had diminished that General Ezer Weizman, former defense minister, would be pulled out of his self-imposed exile to head the Treasury Department.

Mr. Shamir, the Ma'ariv daily newspaper said, favored General Weizman's candidacy. But the Te'hiya Zionist Revival Party, which has three deputies in the 120-member Knesset, served notice it would quit the coalition if General Weizman joined the Cabinet.

The Te'hiya party is concerned about Mr. Weizman's dovish views on the Palestinian problem, and Mr. Shamir who had his government approved by a 60-53 vote counts on the three Te'hiya votes for its survival.

Meanwhile, with the dollar plan scrapped, confusion persisted on the Israeli money markets. Banks reported thousands of customers pulled out dollars from saving accounts, paying penalties of up to 2.5 percent.

Beirut Sniper Kills Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

had abrogated an agreement intended to end a dispute over the treatment of Druze soldiers.

A U.S. military source said he believed that, despite sporadic violations, the cease-fire will hold generally at least until warring factions begin a national reconciliation conference, scheduled for Oct. 20, to discuss restructuring power-sharing between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon.

The question of who will attend the conference and where it will be held remains unresolved, although President Amin Gemayel has said he will announce the venue two days before the meeting.

Embassy Protests Interview
The published version of a New York Times interview with President Gemayel describing the national reconciliation talks as "camouflaged" has been described as misleading by the Lebanese Embassy in Washington, United Press International reported.

"The headline and reporting on the interview gave the wrong impression that President Gemayel was suspicious of the value of national dialogue," the embassy said. Leonard Harris, a New York Times spokesman, said the newspaper received a copy of the embassy statement but stood by its story.

WORLD BRIEFS

IAEA Urges Nuclear Boycott of Israel

VIENNA (UPI) — The International Atomic Energy Agency called Friday for a nuclear boycott against Israel unless it withdraws its threat to attack Arab nuclear reactors.

The annual conference of the 112-member agency, however, accepted Israel's credentials to the meeting, 52-24. The United States had threatened to suspend its participation in the organization if sanctions were imposed on Israel. Last year, Israel's credentials were rejected because of its June 1981 bombing of a French-built Iraqi reactor.

The boycott resolution passed 49-24 with 17 abstentions. It said the IAEA conference decided "to withhold agency research contracts to Israel, to discontinue the purchase of equipment and materials from Israel and to refrain from holding seminars, scientific and technical meetings in Israel, unless by the next general conference, Israel has unequivocally declared not to repeat its armed attack against any nuclear facility in Iraq or other countries."

Foes of Tanaka Boycott Diet 2d Day

TOKYO (UPI) — Opposition lawmakers boycotted the Diet for the second consecutive day Friday to force a vote seeking the removal from the parliament of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka following his conviction on a bribery charge.

With opposition parties insisting on giving priority to a vote on the resolution on the Diet floor, all other parliamentary business was halted. Mr. Tanaka, 65, has vowed to fight to keep his seat. He is considered the kingmaker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and is Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's chief political supporter.

Mr. Tanaka was sentenced Wednesday to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen (\$2.2 million) for receiving bribes in 1973 and 1974 from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for persuading All Nippon Airways to buy 21 Lockheed airliners. He emerged Friday from two days of seclusion to discuss an appeal with his lawyers, Kyodo News Service reported. He is free on bail.

Russians Said to Harass Jet Searchers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet ships steamed "dangerously close" to Japanese vessels in renewed harassment as efforts continued to recover the black box and cockpit recorders from the downed South Korean airliner, U.S. defense officials said Friday.

"Soviet ships have steamed dangerously close to Japanese units, which have had to alter their mooring positions to avoid possible collision or entanglement of mooring lines and buoys," an official said.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon denied reports that a decision had been made to call off the search, which seven U.S. and two Japanese ships have been conducting since shortly after the airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1.

U.S. Anti-Satellite Laser Seen by 1990

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States could have by 1990 a ground-based laser weapon able to destroy Soviet satellites even in distant orbits, according to George Keyworth, President Ronald Reagan's science adviser.

Mr. Keyworth also said in a speech Thursday that major advances by U.S. scientists over the past year could make Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based nuclear missile defense system feasible before long.

He told the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association that both systems should be demonstrated publicly once they are operational in an effort to convince the Soviet Union to be more flexible in arms negotiations.

Coup Attempt Reported in Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (UPI) — British diplomats said Friday they had received reports of a coup attempt against the Cuban-backed government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada.

The reports, and subsequent broadcasts on Radio Free Grenada, indicated the coup attempt began Thursday but was crushed. Telephone lines to the island nation of 111,000 were severed. The incident appeared to be part of a power struggle among the Marxist leaders of the country, which lies 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Venezuela.

Martin Rickard, spokesman for the British High Commission in Barbados, said he received a report from the British representative in Grenada that Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard had overthrown Mr. Bishop. The Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation in Barbados said Mr. Bishop had been placed under house arrest. But a subsequent broadcast from Grenada said Mr. Coard had resigned and the head of the country's security forces, identified as Cephus St. Paul, had been arrested for spreading rumors.

For the Record

Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, Friday began a two-day official visit to Italy and immediately received support from Sandro Pertini, the Italian president, for his country's effort to join the European Community. Mr. Gonzalez also conferred with Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister. (AP)

Two Czechoslovak priests have been given suspended prison sentences in Pilsen for circulating a religious document, receiving a novice in their house and celebrating Mass in the presence of other priests; Vatican radio announced Friday. (Reuters)

China has turned off the night spotlight on the only remaining portrait of Mao in Beijing's Tian An Men square. The portrait is expected to remain, however, since the government officially says that Mao's early philosophy continues to guide China. (AP)

Clark Posting Eases Strains From Foreign Policy Frictions

(Continued from Page 1)

Clark had not sought the interior post.

David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, and Robert Sims, a Clark aide, denied that anyone else had been offered the post and said they had no knowledge that Mr. Clark had asked Mr. Reagan to appoint him to it. Mr. Sims said Mr. Clark had told Mr. Reagan earlier that he thought he had put the National Security office in order and would be willing to return to his ranch in California unless the president needed him for another assignment.

Several Reagan aides said they thought the swiftness of the decision was politically wise. "That was, really important," said one, "because as long as there was a public discussion about who would be appointed, the whole issue of the environment and what was being regretted. Now that the decision has been made, the focus will move on to other things."

An aide to Senator Paul Laxalt, Mr. Reagan's choice to head his re-election committee, said that Mr. Laxalt apparently learned of the appointment about 15 minutes before Mr. Reagan announced it.

Mr. Clark, a long-time associate of Mr. Reagan who speaks his political language and, by reputation, senses his innermost thoughts, had become known as a powerful figure in the administration's formulation of foreign policy during his 20-month tenure as national security adviser.

In fact, his strength came more from his personal closeness to Mr. Reagan and from his political instincts than from his dominance over policy. His critical role in easing former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. from his post had everything to do with style and little to do with policy.

His subsequent disagreements with Mr. Shultz tended to reflect the natural instinct of a White House insider protecting the president's political flanks from policies established by the foreign policy staff. The national security staff has been considered unusually weak during the Reagan administration, and its policy input, as distinguished from Mr. Clark's own political input, has been negligible.

Mr. Clark's departure is therefore hard to measure in policy terms. If Mr. Haig had survived at the State Department, it would be easy to predict that the former secretary would immediately have tried to fill the vacuum left by a figure as dominant as Mr. Clark. But Mr. Shultz has from the start made clear his willingness to accept White House policy decisions and carry them out as "the president's policy."

Mr. Shultz, Mr. Clark and the Middle East special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, who is Mr. Clark's former deputy and an obvious candidate to succeed him, met for lunch Thursday, ostensibly to discuss Lebanon policy. It now seems more likely that they discussed the new shape of the administration's foreign policy and national security apparatus, an apparatus in which Mr. Shultz's role seems secure for the remainder of this term.

McFarlane Seen Likely As Clark Replacement
The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, was believed Friday to be the leading candidate to take over William F. Clark's job as assistant to the president for national security affairs.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is highly regarded by many of Mr. Reagan's more conservative backers, was considered the other leading candidate.

The senator, who spent several years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam and has a strong conservative voting record, was asked that "I didn't have terms, like wup."

He had been the group's first choice as invited speaker at the convention. Mr. Deaton was the stand-in.

Welfare Revolt
Eight states have initiated federal monitoring on the welfare rolls. Since



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Mondale, in Debate, Disavows Some Carter Defense Policies

By David S. Broder

and Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Senator John Glenn of Ohio pushed former Vice President Walter F. Mondale into disavowing some of the Carter administration's defense policies as the two men debated presidential candidates in a nationally televised forum on arms control.

Senator Glenn, who came under criticism from Mr. Mondale at the same forum for his opposition to the SALT-2 strategic arms limitation treaty in the Carter years, tried to turn the tables on Mr. Mondale, focusing on his role in that administration.

Mr. Glenn told Mr. Mondale: "In arms control, above all else, people want to know if you are honest with them and have the courage of your convictions. A few years ago, you worked long and hard for the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia, for the grain embargo, the shipment of nuclear materials to India and the MX missile. Are your views today still consistent with what you fought so hard for?"

Mr. Mondale replied: "My personal views are consistent all the way through." Regarding the grain embargo, against the Soviet Union, he continued: "I fought very strongly against that. On all the great issues, including the F-15s, my voice was heard in the private councils of the administration."

Democrats Cancel Primary in 3 States

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a surprise move, the state Democratic parties of Iowa, New Hampshire and Maine withdrew their 1984 presidential primary and caucus plans Friday as major efforts began to find a solution to the increasingly bitter fight over which state goes first next year.

The national party "very reluctantly" accepted the request of the three state party chairmen to withdraw their proposals for selecting delegates to the party's 1984 convention.

That withdrawal gives the national and state parties at least 20 days to work out a solution.

One solution would allow both New Hampshire and Iowa to hold their presidential events one week earlier than now allowed.

Current national rules say that Iowa must hold its precinct caucuses on Feb. 28; New Hampshire, its primary on March 6.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale told a questioner from the audience at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government that he "opposed in private" the Carter administration's decision to deploy the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

which he and the other six Democratic aspirants all reject today.

Reubin Askew, former governor of Florida, taking one of his first direct shots in the campaign, said: "I'm still waiting for Fric Mondale to say what he agrees with Jimmy Carter on, but I guess I'll have to wait."

Senator Glenn again was criticized for the role he played in blocking Senate approval of the SALT-2 treaty in 1979. Former Senator George S. McGovern, a South Dakota Democrat, asked Mr. Glenn if, in retrospect, he regretted what he had done.

Mr. Glenn said no, repeating his argument that the treaty was not verifiable after the loss of U.S. monitoring stations in Iran after the revolution there.

While Mr. Mondale has argued that the Joint Chiefs of Staff certified in congressional testimony that the treaty was verifiable, Mr. Glenn said Thursday night that "privately, they could not say when it could be monitored" from new locations.

The candidates all pledged to make arms control a priority, but differed sharply on their approach to some questions.

Mr. Askew, the only one to oppose the nuclear freeze, said he would not take long to negotiate a freeze, and I would not supply any modernization during that time.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who said his approach to arms control had been broader and more detailed than those of the other candidates, was the only one to draw cheers from the audience with his closing statement.

"We ought to listen to the women," Mr. Hart said, "to the mothers, the daughters and the sisters who have asked the male leadership to end the arms race. As president of the United States, I will do that."

Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and Mr. Askew emphasized several times during the hour their belief that Democrats must make it clear to the voters that they support efforts to maintain and improve conventional weapons



REAGAN GEARS UP — Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada announcing that President Ronald Reagan has asked him to form a re-election committee, the clearest sign yet that Mr. Reagan intends to seek a second term. Mr. Laxalt said Thursday Mr. Reagan was concerned it would take more than four years to accomplish all his administration's goals.

and forces if they are to be believed in their opposition to nuclear arms.

■ Poll of Evangelicals

Bill Peterson of The Washington Post reported Thursday: Evangelical Christians, a group long courted by President Ronald Reagan, like Senator Glenn almost as much as they do Mr. Reagan, according to a poll taken for a New Right group.

The survey of voter preference for president, conducted by a Republican pollster, Lance Tarrance, found that President Reagan led Senator Glenn by 41 percent to 37 percent among all evangelicals, and trailed Mr. Glenn among "biblical literalists," those who believe the Bible is literally true.

Paul Weyrich, president of the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, said the poll had shown that White House aides

are mistaken when they argue that religious conservatives will support Mr. Reagan in 1984 because "they have no place else to go."

"Religious conservatives not only have somewhere to go, but are strongly considering going, which I think is bad news for the White House," Mr. Weyrich said. "This should be a warning bell that evangelicals are not in Reagan's hip pocket."

The opinions of 1,000 evangelicals were surveyed in the poll, financed by Mr. Weyrich's organization and conducted in late June. Mr. Tarrance said he had been surprised by how well both Mr. Glenn and Mr. Mondale had fared against Mr. Reagan in the poll.

Mr. Mondale trailed President Reagan by 13 percentage points, 47 to 34, among all evangelicals surveyed, but only by 4 percentage points among "biblical literalists."

Judge Will Hear Helms On Opening King Tapes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms has won an emergency court hearing in an effort to unseal tapes and transcripts growing out of the FBI's bugging and wiretapping of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the slain civil rights leader.

Lawyers for the North Carolina Republican contend that he needs access to the officially suppressed materials to cast an informed vote Wednesday when the Senate decides on a bill to make King's birthday, Jan. 15, a national holiday. The House passed the bill last summer.

Judge John Lewis Smith of the U.S. District Court, who in 1977 ordered the tapes sealed at the National Archives for 50 years, agreed Thursday to a hearing on Mr. Helms' request for modification of the order. The Reverend Joseph E. Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, denounced Mr. Helms' move as "an act of frenetic desperation."

In addition to the court hearing, set for Tuesday, members of the Conservative Caucus, working with Mr. Helms, began examining about 25,000 pages of other FBI documents on King, including a mammoth file labeled "Security Matter — Communist." It was compiled during the 1960s to document alleged communist influences on the civil rights leader.

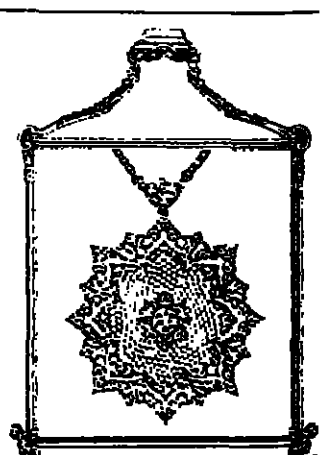
The FBI's electronic surveillance of King was part of a concerted undercover campaign to discredit him, according to a 1976 study by the Senate Intelligence Committee. The FBI secretly categorized him as a "communist" in May 1962. Ralph G. Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, assailed the move.



Martin Luther King

to have the tapes unsealed as "yet another unconscionable action to block the passage of the holiday bill."

Mr. Lowery charged that it was an effort to "delude the American people into believing that there is a relationship between the spying and lying of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI and the courageous and authentic patriotism of Martin Luther King Jr."



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Trends

Two recently published surveys indicate a blend of optimism and realism among contemporary Americans. According to Money magazine, most citizens are satisfied with their financial status and believe that they are better off than their parents were. And according to the Census Bureau, today's women are having one-third fewer children than did their parents' generation. Together, the two surveys suggest that if there is more money, it is because there are smaller families.

According to Money, most Americans are in debt and have made no will. One in 10 have no savings or investments stashed away. According to the Census Bureau, about half of all American women now work outside the home, compared with one-third in 1950. Money tells us that "the overall findings show a strong strain of optimism among Americans with regard to their financial situations."

Ethnic Remarks

The boom in controversy over ethnic remarks shows no sign of abating. In the same week that Interior Secretary James G. Watt resigned after characterizing a team of colleagues as "a black... a woman, two Jews and a cripple," and Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, hurt his chances by speaking off-the-cuff about "wetbacks," Senator Jeremiah Denton made headlines, too.

Addressing a dinner-dance held by the Westchester Conservative Party in New York State, the Alabama Republican opened by greeting "Yellow Republicans and Democrats, Americans all, Guineas, Micks and Poles." The remark drew fire from former Congressman Ogden Reid, who is running for Westchester County executive. He has demanded a public apology and has asked New

Judge Call-Up

The national backlog of pending court cases was brought last week. Officials at the District of Columbia Superior Court called up 10 retired judges, seven of them full time, to preside over cases. This step followed the overturning of the murder conviction of a man who had waited two years in jail and the dismissal of a murder indictment because the prosecution was not ready to begin on time.

People

James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was seriously wounded in John W. Hinckley's attempt on the life of the president in March 1981, paid his first visit to his hometown since he was named to the job. He received a warm reception from the people of Centerville, Illinois, who turned out to line the streets. Mr. Brady, who rode in a white Cadillac convertible with his family, was greeted with banners and bands. The mayor of Centerville proclaimed "James Brady Day." In spite of his disabling head wound, Mr. Brady has responded well to therapy and is working one day each week at his old White House job.

In a reversal of his usual role, the pollster Louis Harris answered the questions. The subject was crime. Among his comments, which were based on his latest investigation: black Americans are the foremost victims of crime; violent crime in New York is on the decline; rising rape statistics may reflect a greater willingness to report the offense; a very high proportion of Americans, 37 percent, attribute crime to social causes; most people feel safer on the streets.

One-Liners

The Smithsonian Institution is to open a second National Air and Space Museum, at Dulles Airport in Washington. They hope to get a space shuttle to exhibit in a few years and Air France has already offered them a Concorde. ... Larry Flynt, the publisher of Hustler magazine, has filed as a Republican candidate for the presidency.

Americana

FLAG, the Friends of Lesbians and Gays, has held a convention in New York City for the parents of homosexual boys and girls. The meeting, which took place at the Roosevelt Hotel, brought together mothers and fathers who have suffered distress or anxiety at the discovery of their children's sexual orientation. Between 8,000 and 10,000 families are said to belong to the group, which says that one in four American families has a homosexual member.



Jeremiah Denton

York's two senators, Daniel P. Moynihan and Alfonse M. D'Amato, to initiate Senate disciplinary action against Mr. Denton.

The senator, who spent seven years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam and has a strongly conservative voting record, is unrepentant. "They thought it was great," he said of his audience, adding that "I didn't use the bad terms, like wop." Mr. Denton had been the group's first choice as invited speaker and Mr. Denton was the stand-in.

Welfare Revolt

Eight states have unilaterally declared moratoriums on the dropping of disabled citizens from welfare rolls. Since the

U.S. Study Links Schizophrenia to Physical Defects

Tests Show Abnormalities in the Blood Flow in Brains of Mental Patients

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The flow of blood to the crucial centers of reason in the brains of schizophrenics is partially blocked when they are asked to perform intellectual tasks, according to researchers at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here.

The observation strengthens the growing belief that schizophrenia may be a physical disease caused by abnormalities in the brain, rather than a purely mental or emotional problem.

The disturbed blood flow has been seen by National Institutes of Mental Health scientists in eight young chronic schizophrenics.

Dr. Daniel Weinberger, head of the institute's research team, said Thursday that more extensive stud-

ies would be needed before the results could be called conclusive.

Four of the eight patients showed a sharp drop in blood flow to the brain's frontal lobes when they tried to perform a simple card-matching test. All eight showed at least some diminished flow, and none was able to do the card test, one most normally reasoning people would master in minutes.

A new brain-imaging technique, Dr. Weinberger reported, has shown that in a simple test requiring use of the brain's frontal lobes, these lobes seem to "turn off."

If the brain is viewed as a computer, he said, the findings suggest that the patients' frontal lobes seem to have a computer crash. Their frontal lobes go off-line.

The human brain has two hemispheres, like the two halves of a walnut, each of which is divided into sections or lobes. The frontal

lobes are in many ways the most advanced sections, vital to normal awareness and judgment.

Schizophrenia is characterized by flattened emotions, deranged insight, inappropriate behavior and social withdrawal. According to Dr. Weinberger, several lines of evidence suggest that this common mental disease involves defects in both the frontal lobes and the limbic system, a group of structures within the brain.

"There may be a host of defects in the limbic-frontal arrangements," Dr. Weinberger said. The resulting frontal-lobe disorder, he said, may help to explain the illness's symptoms.

To test this idea, Dr. Weinberger and colleagues at the St. Elizabeth's research unit asked their patients to breathe some mildly radioactive xenon gas for one minute.

The gas was carried to the brain via the blood. The patients were then asked to perform the card test — matching colored stars, triangles, crosses and dots on a TV-like screen — while 32 small detectors measured blood flow in the brain.

The faster the blood flow in any region, the faster the radioactivity disappeared. In at least half the patients, the sluggish flow in the frontal lobes showed that the blood was not delivering enough glucose to fuel brain cells.

Such physical defects may be hereditary, Dr. Weinberger said, or caused by disease, perhaps "a viral infection that has obliterated some connections."

A physical cause for schizophrenia, some scientists say, does not rule out the part of emotional upset as the element triggering the disease in the physically vulnerable.

Russia Fights to Free Ships Trapped in Arctic Ice

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet icebreakers and helicopter rescue parties are waging a dramatic struggle in the Chukchi Sea, north of Siberia's Arctic coast, to free 26 cargo ships and hundreds of their crew trapped in pack ice.

Soviet newspapers reported Thursday that a ship had been crushed by the ice and sunk and another seriously damaged. The unusually detailed press accounts suggested that the cargo fleet is in grave danger and running short of food, fuel and fresh water.

All 53 men and women aboard the freighter Nina Sagaidak, which sank Sunday, are reported to have been rescued from the heaving surface of the pack ice in an operation carried out by helicopters. Twenty-six other ships, laden with vital winter supplies for isolated towns along the northern Siberian coast, remain trapped in a vast sheet of

ice averaging 10 feet (3 meters) thick, according to the accounts.

The extensive coverage given the ice-bound fleet in three leading newspapers Thursday — depicting the courage and heroism of the trapped crews — suggests the authorities fear a major loss of life.

The deputy minister of the merchant marine, Boris A. Yumitsyn, interviewed at a headquarters for rescue operations, was quoted Thursday by Sovietkaya Rossiya as saying that while pressure on the ships' hulls is not yet critical, "the situation as it exists today is very serious."

"Weather and ice conditions are extremely unfavorable," Mr. Yumitsyn said.

The worst autumn weather in a century has blocked a total of 50 ships in a narrow strait of the Chukchi Sea off the Cape Billings region about 1,500 miles (about 2,400 kilometers) west of Point Barrow, Alaska. Of the 50 ships, 26

are said to be jammed tight in a vast sheet of rock-hard ice.

Pravda said the problem developed when southerly summer winds that normally push the winter icepack northward, freezing sea lanes, failed to appear this year. Freezing nighttime temperatures were said to have congealed the old, compressed ice like a rock.

Three large icebreakers, including the nuclear-powered Leonid Brezhnev, were said to be working in unison "like a mighty fist" to smash open an avenue of escape for the ships, but official accounts speak of a long and not necessarily successful struggle.

Sovetskaya Rossiya quoted V.V. Mikhailichenko, chief state inspector of northern sea routes, as saying none of the other 26 ships still

trapped had sustained serious damage, but he said "it's quite possible if strong, unfavorable winds blow again."

Crew morale aboard the ships is normal, he said, but added that "as for food, water and fuel supplies, the problem in the nearest future will be very serious indeed, judging by all probabilities."

Asked about the prospects of rescue, Mr. Mikhailichenko replied, "it's hard to give a definite reply to that. We plan to create a powerful fleet of three icebreakers — the Brezhnev, the Makarov and the Yarmak — to free the ships one at a time."

"One has to realize the problem cannot be stormed," he said. "An honest-to-God siege lies ahead for us."

Jiri Lederer, Czech Author, Dissident, Dies in Exile at 61

United Press International

BAD REICHENHALL, West Germany — Jiri Lederer, 61, an exiled Czechoslovak journalist, died Wednesday of a heart ailment in a Bavarian hospital.

Lederer became nationally known during the brief period of liberalization which was called the "Prague Spring" of 1968. He served several prison terms for his dissident writings.

One of the first signers of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak civil rights manifesto, Mr. Lederer was arrested in Prague in 1977 and sentenced to three years in prison on charges of smuggling manuscripts of Czechoslovak dissidents to the West.

Hon Sui Sen

SINGAPORE (UPI) — Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen, a 13-year veteran of Parliament, died of a heart attack Friday, the government announced.



Jiri Lederer

■ Other death: James A. Burke, 73, a Democrat who represented the Massachusetts 11th Congressional District from 1959 to 1979, Thursday in Boston.



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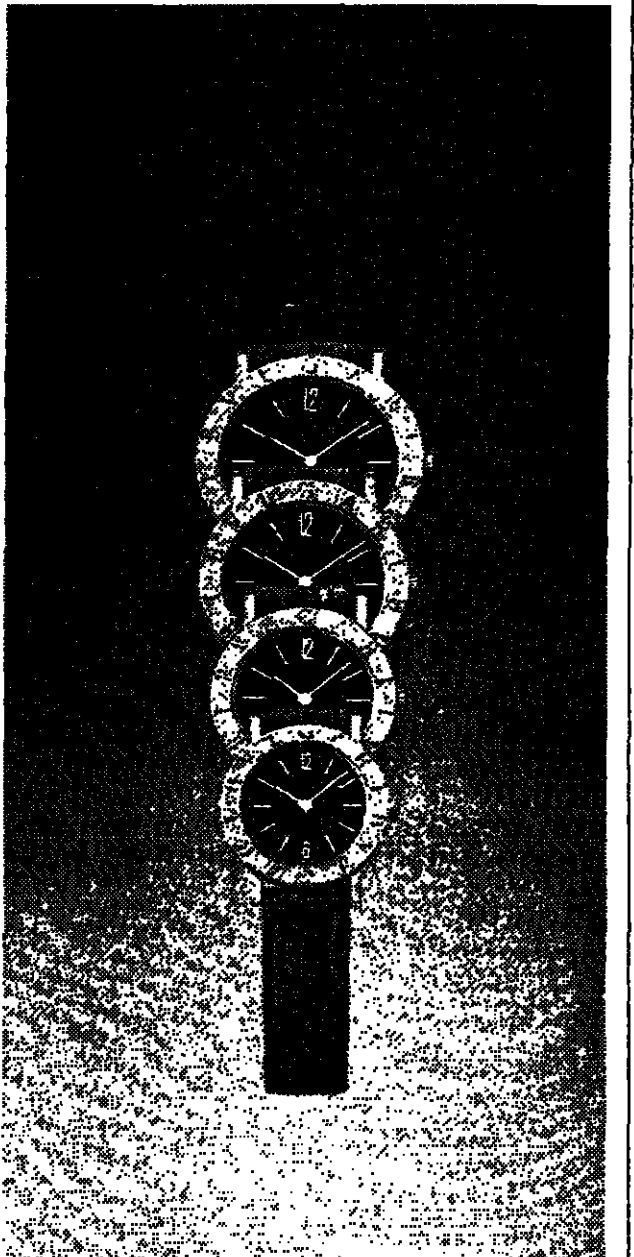
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Salvador Peace Talks Stumble on Elections Issue

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA—After only two sessions since the outset six weeks ago, talks between the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador and rebels seeking its overthrow have ground to a halt over the key issue of elections.

Although both sides said that they remained willing to discuss a negotiated end to the Salvadoran civil war, no further sessions have been planned. In statements Thursday, each side stressed that the other would have to change its position on elections before the talks could continue.

The government insists that the only issue to be discussed is the guerrillas' participation in elections early next year, something the guerrillas have steadfastly refused on grounds that a government-run vote would not be fair and their security could not be assured.

The rebels demand formation of a new provisional government, in which they would be included, before elections take place.

"In these conditions it's very clear that these people don't have any willingness or capacity to continue the dialogue," Salvador Samayoa, a member of the rebels' diplomatic-political commission, said in referring to the Salvadoran government.

The head of the Salvadoran government's negotiating team in San Salvador blamed the guerrillas for the deadlock. "They have rejected our proposal. They are trying to

close the dialogue," Francisco Quinonez said. "If they don't want to discuss our proposal, we don't see why they want to talk."

Following months of tentative, indirect contacts and threats of boycott or sabotage by extremists on both sides, the talks began with fanfare, but little apparent substance in Bogotá, Colombia, on Aug. 29.

At the time, they were considered the first sign that the nearly four-year-old civil war could be resolved at the negotiating table rather than on the battlefield.

After a second meeting in Bogotá on Sept. 29, both sides emerged showing little hope that much could be accomplished. There has been no subsequent contact between them.

The U.S. special envoy for Central America, Richard B. Stone, who had made separate contacts with the guerrilla front, had promoted the dialogue.

But the Salvadoran talks were bedeviled from the start by procedural difficulties and charges from each side that the other was participating only for show.

The rebels accused the government of failing to show up for a meeting Sept. 11 in Panama and of refusing to provide written proposals at the sessions. The government complained that the rebels sent second-ranking representatives.

The government faces strong opposition to negotiations

from within the army and among conservative politicians, according to senior Salvadoran government officials. The Marxist-led insurgents, for their part, maintain that elections alone cannot solve El Salvador's political and social problems and that they cannot safely participate in elections until far-right elements are purged from the army and security forces. U.S. officials said they were afraid that they would lose in a free election.

Since the Sept. 29 meeting, each side has launched a publicity campaign to pin the blame on the other for the stalemate. The Salvadoran Peace Commission, which attended the talks on behalf of the government, took out advertisements charging that the rebel proposal was "totalitarian."

To demonstrate their good faith, rebel leaders here made available a copy of their proposal presented to the government at the second Bogotá meeting.

The nine-page document proposed a two-week "National Debate for Peace," in which a wide variety of political and social groups would discuss how to solve the Salvadoran conflict.

"We saw it as an intermediate proposal," said Marisol Galindo, one of the rebels' representatives at the meeting. If participants in the debate had backed the government's call for elections, she said, the rebels would have been isolated. The government, however, restated its position that the only valid topic for discussion was the guerrillas' participation in elections.

Hondurans Urge U.S. to Increase Aid

Kissinger Panel Is Asked To Act To Help Economy

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The Honduran government on Friday told the Kissinger commission on Central America that it needs about \$300 million a year in American aid to overcome a deep economic crisis.

The Honduran declaration, in a report to the commission on its penultimate stop in a six-nation regional tour, underscored the hopes of Central American leaders that Henry A. Kissinger's mission might result in a sharp increase in American economic aid to the financially stricken area.

Repeatedly since the commission members started their tour of Central America in Panama on Sunday, they have heard appeals for economic help as well as complaints about the danger of war arising from confrontation between Nicaragua's Sandinist rulers and their U.S.-supported neighbors.

Amilcar Santamaría, the Honduran presidential spokesman, said President Roberto Somoza Cordova and his aides stressed to the former U.S. secretary of state that security needs are important but cannot suffice without economic help as well.

A government document prepared for Mr. Kissinger estimated Honduras will need \$10 billion in foreign aid over the next 12 years, 60 percent of it from the United States. That would be five times the present American economic aid level of \$101 million a year.

Mr. Kissinger said after his meeting with Mr. Somoza that the panel has not yet worked out the relative balance between economic and military responses to the Central American crisis that it will recommend to President Reagan in a report to the White House due Jan. 10.

[Earlier in Guatemala City, Mr. Kissinger said that U.S. allies in Central America are concerned about the "political and subversive pressure" of a heavily armed Nicaragua, United Press International reported.]

[Speaking just before leaving Guatemala for Honduras, Mr. Kissinger said: "There is great concern over the future evolution of Nicaragua and the impact of this government on the security and stability of all the countries in the area."]

"The pressure of a heavily armed Nicaragua, with Soviet, East German, Cuban and other intelligence services operating there, can exercise at a minimum a great political and subversive pressure on all of the surrounding countries," he said.]

He is the highest-ranking U.S. diplomat to visit Nicaragua in more than two years.

New Board on Aquino Is Announced by Marcos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA—President Ferdinand E. Marcos signed a decree Friday creating a panel to investigate the assassination of his chief political rival, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., as protests against the Marcos government continued in Manila.

President Marcos also announced plans for new constitutional amendments affecting parliamentary elections next year, an apparent concession to government critics who contend that current election laws give an edge to his party.

Mr. Marcos appeared briefly on national television, his first public appearance in a week, to sign the decree but gave no details about the new panel or its members.

It replaces a presidential commission whose five members resigned Monday because of widespread public skepticism about their impartiality in probing the Aug. 21 assassination of Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Marcos said he would call a caucus of his party, the New Society Movement, on Monday to discuss a proposed special session of the National Assembly the following day.

He said the special session would pick the assembly's representative on the new board of investigation in the Aquino case and draft the proposed constitutional amendments.

A presidential palace news release Thursday night said the board would consist of not more than seven members to be chosen from names submitted by various sectors.

It said the board would "clear up, once and for all, suspicions of a whitewash" following opposition charges of government complicity in the assassination.

Mr. Marcos signed the decree in the presence of several cabinet members and Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino, who turned down the chairmanship of the original investigative commission saying it lacked independence and appeared to have prejudged the case.

The Philippine constitution, promulgated by Mr. Marcos and amended several times during eight years of martial law, provides for regional elections for members of the assembly instead of elections by district as under the U.S.-style Congress that Mr. Marcos abolished when he declared martial law in 1972.

Most opposition parties boycotted the 1978 National Assembly elections and indicated they would boycott the next elections in May unless Mr. Marcos guaranteed that the elections would be fair.

Under the present constitution, a candidate for the assembly must not only win a majority of the votes of his direct constituents but also a majority of the votes of residents in other provinces belonging to the same region.

In announcing the proposed

constitutional amendments, Mr. Marcos said they were necessary to revert to the old practice of elections by district.

In Manila, office workers poured confetti from their buildings onto the streets Friday, sounded car horns and ignited firecrackers.

The narrow streets of the Chinese quarter, the tourist district and the financial center of Makati resounded with a "noise barrage," the traditional method of expressing opposition to the Marcos government.

The killing of Mr. Aquino at Manila airport as he returned home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States has created severe anti-government unrest.

■ Marcos Called Ill

Bob Spector of the Los Angeles Times reported from Manila:

President Marcos, who is said to suffer from kidney problems despite official denials, appeared to have a fever during a meeting last weekend and lacked his usual spark. Assemblyman Tolentino said Thursday.

Mr. Tolentino, a member of Mr. Marcos's political party, said that the president was "not as buoyant as you would expect" when the two met Saturday to discuss the commission investigating the assassination of Mr. Aquino.

President Marcos, until his television appearance Friday, had dropped from public view for a week, not appearing on nightly newscasts or in newspaper photos.

The state of Mr. Marcos's health has been a matter of intense public speculation in recent weeks, aggravating concern about the regime's stability. This, in turn, has accelerated a deterioration in the national economy.

The government says that there is nothing wrong with Mr. Marcos, 66, except for some persistent allergies, but he has often looked sickly in his television appearances in recent weeks.

A Philippine diplomat who is close to the first family has confirmed privately that Mr. Marcos was seriously ill with a kidney ailment shortly before Aug. 21, the day Mr. Aquino was shot.

Danish Prime Minister Cancels Visit to U.S.

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN—Domestic political problems have forced Prime Minister Poul Schlüter of Denmark to cancel a visit to the United States planned for next week.

The Conservative prime minister said Friday that he would spend the week negotiating with his coalition colleagues and leaders of the Social Democrats, Denmark's largest party, over differences on austerity and tax policies, to avoid calling elections in November. He was scheduled to go to New York on Wednesday.

6 Die in Chile As Level of Protest Drops

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO—The police used tanks to clear flaming barricades from major streets here Friday after three days of leftist demonstrations in which at least six persons, including a policeman, were killed.

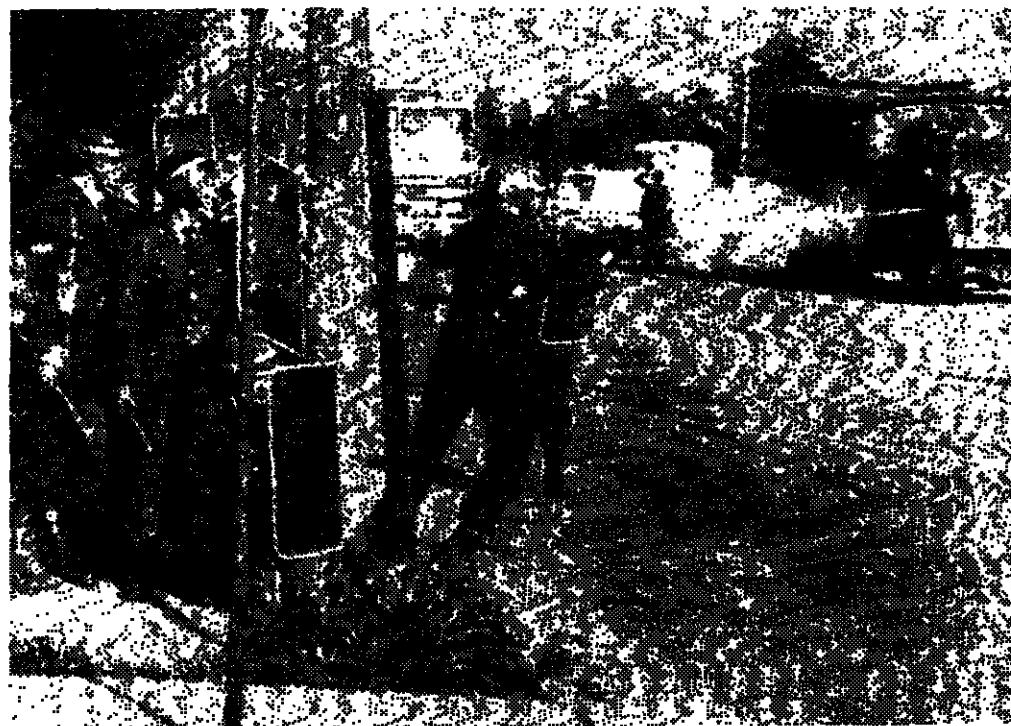
The three "days of national protest" called by the Socialist and Communist parties began with a rally by 30,000 people Tuesday night and tapered off Wednesday and Thursday. The police arrested 300 people during the three days.

The six deaths brought to 72 the number of people killed in political violence during five months of unrest over the deep economic recession and lack of political freedoms under President Augusto Pinochet, the army commander who seized power in a 1973 military coup.

Demonstrations on all three nights failed to match the magnitude and intensity of those staged during five previous months of protests called by a broader segment of the divided political opposition.

The five-party Democratic Alliance, a non-Marxist coalition that supported previous protests and forced the government to start a series of now-stalled talks on restoring democratic rule, did not support this round of demonstrations because of its differences with the Communist Party.

As a result, there was little protest activity in upper- and middle-



Chilean riot police fire tear gas at anti-government demonstrators in a suburb of Santiago.

class neighborhoods. Instead, the demonstrations centered on university campuses in Santiago and other cities and in a dozen or more working-class districts of the capital.

About 4,000 people held a peaceful rally Thursday in Concepción that was authorized by regional authorities. But police arrested dozens of other demonstrators trying to barricade streets there and in Valparaíso. A bomb explosion

caused a brief power blackout in Concepción, a city of 300,000.

The police said three teen-age boys died Thursday night in street clashes with riot police in the Puente Alto and La Florida districts in southwestern Santiago. A 23-year-old woman demonstrator who was shot in the head from a passing car Thursday night died Friday, and there were unconfirmed radio reports that two more wounded protesters died in hospitals.

Three gunmen on foot shot and killed a police corporal Thursday morning as he stood guard outside an apartment building in central Santiago occupied by policemen and their families, the police said. No group claimed responsibility for the killing.

A young man hit in the back by a tear-gas grenade, apparently fired by riot policemen during a demonstration near Concepción, died Wednesday night.

Nicaraguan Rebels Attack Oil Port, Blow Up Pipelines

The Associated Press

MANAGUA—Nicaraguan rebels on Friday attacked Puerto Sandino, one of two Nicaraguan oil ports on the Pacific coast, blowing up recently repaired pipelines and other installations, a top Nicaraguan official said.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's Sandinist junta, also said an invasion of Nicaragua by the Honduran Army or U.S. troops "is imminent" and that his leftist government had asked several countries for military aid.

Mr. Ortega said that as a result of the attack on Puerto Sandino, 43 miles (70 kilometers) northwest of Managua, and the other Pacific oil-unloading port of Corinto, the junta had extended gasoline rationing and would impose other emergency energy measures.

The United States "is completing an encirclement of Nicaragua by air, sea and land," he said. He claimed Honduras and U.S. troops on exercises in Honduras have been massing near the Nicaraguan border in recent days.

Mr. Ortega gave no immediate details of the new attack on Puerto Sandino, but reiterated earlier accusations the CIA was behind them.

■ U.S. Envoy Arrives

The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Langhorne A. Motley, arrived Thursday in Managua to study whether Nicaraguan leaders might be open to improved relations with Washington. The Washington Post reported.

He is the highest-ranking U.S. diplomat to visit Nicaragua in more than two years.

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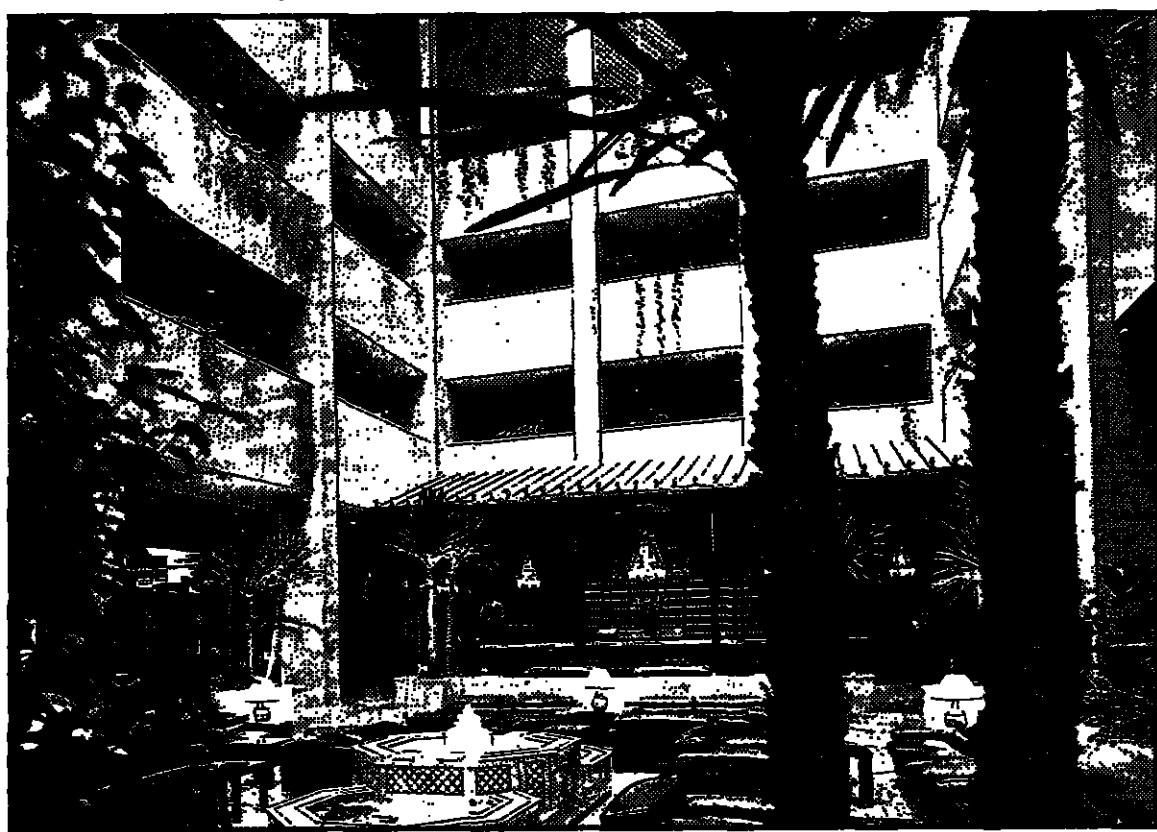
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If the Russians Walk Out

It appears that the Soviet Union is going to walk out of the Geneva arms limitation talks. The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, concluding their meeting in Sofia on Friday, asked that the talks continue. But, as they seem to have made posthumous of the West's deployment of medium-range missiles a condition for this — presumably while Soviet SS-20 deployment continues — it does not seem likely to change things. The Western powers are now about to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in response to the ongoing build-up of SS-20s.

A Soviet decision to leave the Geneva talks, if indeed it is taken, will widely be interpreted in the West as one more step in a Soviet campaign to blackmail West European governments and separate them from the United States by playing upon the anxieties of a public that is deeply, and justifiably, anxious about the pace and direction of the arms race.

It will be interpreted, as well, as an attempt to take advantage of the coming presidential campaign in the United States. The Soviet Union will be seen as inviting the Democratic Party opposition in the United States to blame the Reagan administration for the breakdown in Geneva. It will be seen as inviting President Reagan's challengers — assuming that he does run for a second term — to promise new concessions to the Soviet Union.

This kind of calculated exploitation of the West's internal divisions is old stuff in Soviet policy. It more often fails than succeeds. Soviet analysts persistently misunderstand the real motivations and commitments of the contending forces in the West, as they debate these issues. Moreover, a Soviet walkout from Geneva now would come at just the time when the Western powers, the

United States in particular, have shown themselves more open to compromise than at any time in the last three years.

The Soviet argument that it has a right to missile forces equivalent to the combined forces of its potential enemies — to have "equality of security" — is not wholly unreasonable. The Soviet Union is the primary target of British, French and Chinese, as well as U.S., deterrent forces — even though it has only itself to blame that this is so.

It is nonetheless a reality, and it should be a negotiable problem, provided that the Soviet Union bargains in good faith. The problem for the Western powers is that the ambitious and rapid build-up of Soviet SS-20 forces has tended to outstrip the rationales offered for it. It has been looked upon, with good reason, as deliberately destabilizing. Whatever the merits of NATO's response, the fact remains that the Pershing and cruise installations follow, and did not begin, the new mid-range weapons race.

In our opinion, Soviet withdrawal from Geneva, while deeply to be regretted, should (and will) be ignored by the Western powers in making their own decisions. When the U.S. election season is past, it is reasonable to think that the Soviet Union will come back to the negotiating table.

But if the Soviet leaders were wise, they would not lose the coming year. Negotiations can and should continue. The United States has made significant changes in its own position. The Soviet leadership should understand that their real choice at the moment is between a trivial attempt to obtain propaganda gains — altering nothing of substance during the year to come — and the prospect of constructive change, which survives in Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Gamble on El Salvador

Briefly last summer, it seemed that a "dialogue" might start in El Salvador that could provide a means other than warfare to deal with the country's profound internal tensions. But neither the government nor the guerrillas nor their patrons made the political overtures necessary to give talks a fair chance. The government, which cannot ensure the safety even of loyal citizens, kept demanding that its foes join early elections under its aegis. The guerrillas continued refusing to put their bid for power to popular test. Another gap at talks may not be possible until the two sides have completed their current round of fighting.

Barring the unexpected collapse of one side, the momentum of conflict will not be slowed unless the United States slows it. Though the Reagan administration is not alone responsible for the negotiating impasse, probably only the United States can break it. But the judgment dominating current American policy is that negotiation is a trap, and success in battle is essential and achievable. President Reagan has only begun to think how to draw the election-minded part of the Salvadoran opposition into a political process.

Meanwhile, there is a new round of political murders by the death squads that operate in and around the armed forces. The administration has sharply criticized these atrocities,

partly, one suspects, to head off tendencies in Congress to withhold aid. The familiar conflict that overtake American policy in crumbling Third World situations is in full view. The president calls for the high level of support necessary to attain the strategic objectives he has foremost in mind. Many in Congress call for the lower level consistent with the humanitarian and social considerations they put first.

Mr. Kissinger warns the Salvadorans not to make Americans choose between security and human rights, but the record shows they will almost certainly try to have it both ways, with the result that both presidential priorities and congressional ones will be frustrated.

There is a third way, which Congress perhaps cannot force the president to take but which would be in the national interest. The two should together pursue a negotiated solution. That requires Congress to put talks ahead of rights and reforms and to provide substantial aid in order to encourage the Salvadoran government to take the risk of serious talks.

President Reagan would have to put talks ahead of any thought of prevailing over the guerrillas on the battlefield. With aid thus assured, he would improve prospects for negotiating success. It is a gamble, and he should take it to end a brutal war.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

'Reform' in South Africa

White South Africans, as they debate whether to vote on Nov. 2 in favor of a new constitution which departs fundamentally from the one they inherited from the 1910 Act of Union, have been asked by their government that they are being asked to endorse the continuation of the "reform" process. This they understand to mean the adequate transformation of apartheid so as to escape the racial confrontation on which their country has appeared to be determined for so many years.

One of the changes proposed is that the 4.5 million whites admit the two other minority groups, the 2.5 million mixed-blood coloreds and the 800,000 Indians, into a parliamentary system of three chambers. On the face of it, this appears to be a laudable move.

Unfortunately, on fuller examination this looks like being an insufficient interpretation of the government's intention. The 20 million black majority is in no doubt of this. The black rejection is near unanimous. The blacks are assured that they should hope for no role in this new system.

It seems evident — to the outside view — that a political system that denies the wishes of the great majority, even while tardily redress-

ing an injustice to some others, can hardly be the way to a healthy future. If such a conclusion brings unsympathetic allies at the polling station, then be it.

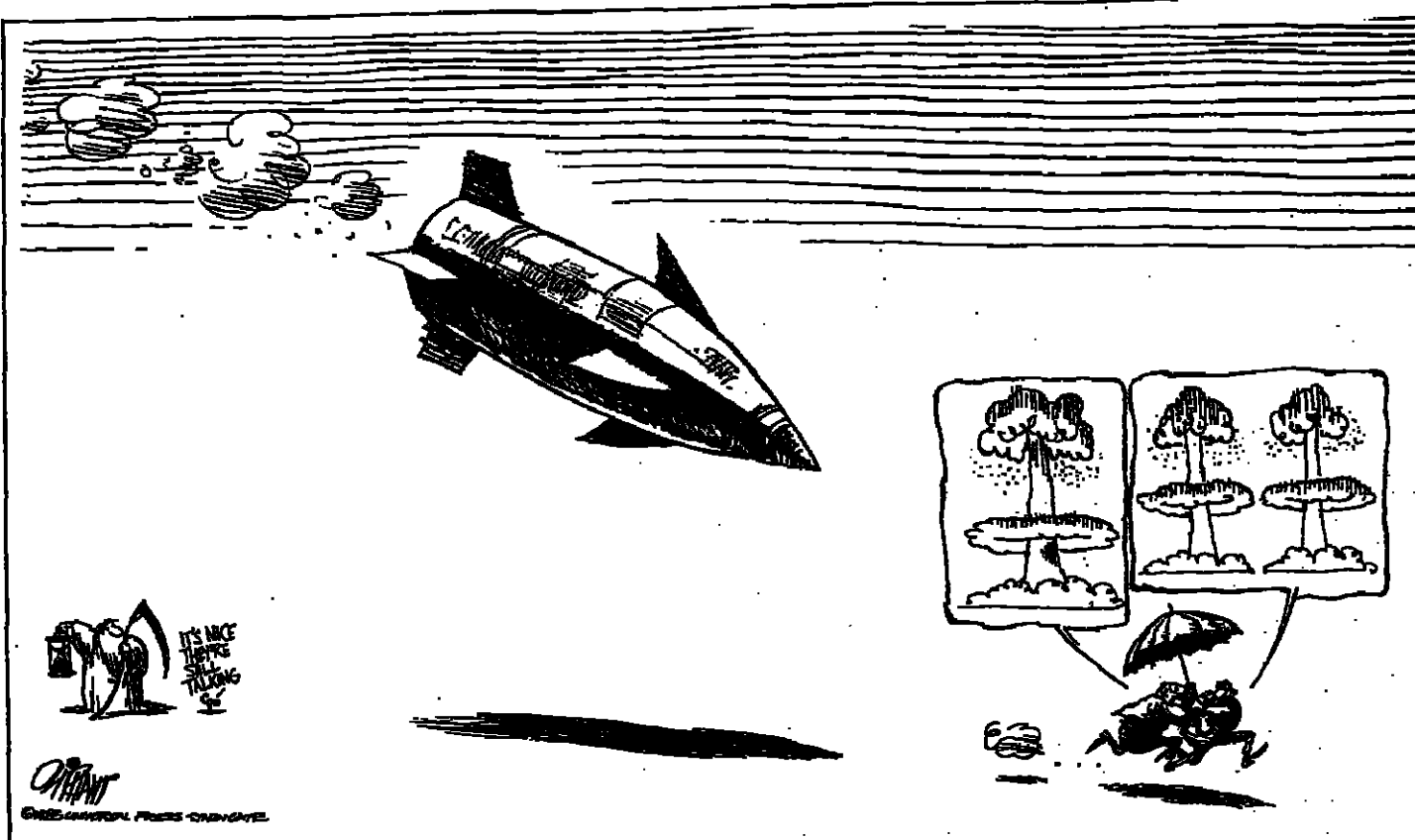
—The Financial Times (London).

Reagan, Peace Propagandist

Ronald Reagan is proving to be a more adroit — or luckier — peace propagandist than Yuri V. Andropov. Since the Soviet party chief succeeded Leonid Brezhnev 11 months ago, he has repeatedly lost or forfeited skirmishes in the battle for world opinion.

Much of what has happened is due to Soviet shortcomings rather than American cunning. Mr. Andropov's first major misstep was to intervene clumsily in the West German election last March. His obvious preference for the Social Democratic Party served only to buttress the victory of the Christian Democratic chancellor, Helmut Kohl. Then came the drubbing suffered in June by the British Labor Party, which has gone the way of unilateral disarmament. But it was the shooting down of the South Korean airliner, with its implications of a dangerous Soviet paranoia, that finally destroyed Mr. Andropov's prospects for a successful peace campaign.

—The Baltimore Sun.



A Dangerous Tension Between the Koreans

By Donald L. Ranard

WASHINGTON — The ugly events involving South Korea — the downing of its airliner, and the Raengon bombing, which killed 20 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers — fit a pattern we have almost come to accept as par for the course for the divided peninsula.

In the past decade alone, there have been many outrages: a tree-cutting incident in the demilitarized zone in which two American soldiers were brutally hacked to death (1976); the Korean Central Intelligence Agency plot to kidnap and assassinate the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung (1973); the assassination of President Park Chung Hee's wife (1974), then the murder of Mr. Park (1979); the rebellion and massacre at Kwangju (1980); now the apparent attempt to kill President Chun Doo Hwan, in isolated Burma.

The prime suspect always seems to be the North Koreans — with understandable though not always sufficient reason. There has been a record of truculence filled with bizarre murder plots against South Korean leaders, tunnels under the DMZ, spies sent overland, shootouts in the waters surrounding the peninsula.

Whenever an incident occurs, before the evidence is in, South Korean generals angrily point to the North, and adrenaline flows. Seoul fabricates huge demonstrations of public indignation; tension builds along the DMZ; both sides, including U.S. military forces in South Korea, go on alert; Washington warns Pyongyang and publicly reiterates a treaty commitment to stand by Seoul. Increased military aid floods out of Congress and the Pentagon, and the arms race on the peninsula escalates another notch.

Two of the world's largest armies glare across a tenuous truce line. No matter how many times each comes up with a new peace proposal, neither seems genuinely interested in reducing hostility. The North uses tension to justify an extraordinary percentage of its gross national product for arms expenditures and to impose harsh control over daily life.

The South, whose human rights record is acceptable only in comparison with the North's, invokes the "threat from the North" to justify increased military outlays, severely limited public participation in the political process, press censorship, restrictions on unions and the right to strike.

The dangerously provocative rhetoric and mad race toward another Korean War must end. Each occurrence chips away at the time left before some trigger-happy general on either side gives the signal for retaliation that could engulf Asia, and America, in conflict.

What can be done to lower the temperature? President Reagan's proposed visit to Seoul is no more an answer there than it would have been for Manila. In the last 25 years, four American presidents have visited Seoul and two South Korean presidents have come to Washington — with no visible impact on relations between the North and the South.

The United States must begin with a redirection of policy toward the peninsula. Admittedly, American leverage with North Korea is negligible. Other than a more imaginative effort toward drawing

Pyeongyang into the community of nations, there remains little that Washington can offer. But small steps would be useful. Increased scientific, press and cultural contact, especially dealings in international conferences, might help. It would not hurt for a paranoid Pyongyang to be more exposed to Western democratic values and thinking. Restricting North Korea's United Nations observer delegation to travel in New York City hardly serves the aims of modern diplomacy. The DMZ situation is too dangerous for North Korea to be so ignorant of American policy and resolve.

But with South Korea one can imagine more aggressive initiatives, including public and private expressions of the urgency to move toward an open society and a truly democratic government. There is growing impatience and anger among South Korea's youth and intellectuals with Washington's continued support of authoritarian rule.

The airliner tragedy and Raengon bombing may have little in common, save for a disgraceful illustration of senseless resort to violence. Both involve Koreans who, in the North and South, have known enough killing and sacrifice. Both sides are armed to the teeth. Neither is long on temper. The United States is committed to go to war if need be. No less than in Central America, it cannot rely alone on military aid and preparedness to avoid conflict.

The writer, a retired Foreign Service officer, directs the Center for International Policy, a public policy organization. He was deputy chief of mission in Raengon from 1965 to 1970, then headed the State Department's Office of Korean Affairs until 1974. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

U.S. Doesn't Need Bases in Philippines

By George McT. Kahin

ITHACA, New York — In a climate of explosive Philippine nationalism and gathering anti-Americanism, President Ferdinand Marcos is counting on what he sees as his trump card: an implicit threat to cut off U.S. access to military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay and the communications center at San Miguel.

Mr. Marcos hopes to use this leverage to guarantee American support for his increasingly embattled regime. In fact, it is a trump card without value. These bases are not essential and the United States would be better served to move its facilities to safer ground in the region.

Already, in June, Mr. Marcos exacted from Ronald Reagan a promise for almost double the money and military aid that President Jimmy Carter paid for using the bases — raising it to \$900 million over five years. The agreement is likely to involve the United States in a security relationship that is incompatible with its interests, and an affront to Philippine self-respect.

What are the terms of the agreement? Mr. Marcos gives the United States extensive control over the bases for U.S. combat missions outside the Philippines, waiving the right to prior consultation in all operations construed as defensive.

In exchange, and as an inducement to Mr. Marcos, the Reagan administration agrees to protect the Philippines and support its forces operating anywhere in the Pacific. This could be a risky undertaking: Philippine armed forces are engaged in provoca-

tive actions in potentially oil-rich areas of the South China Sea claimed by Beijing, Taipei and Hanoi. Moreover, the agreement provides for a surrender of Philippine sovereignty that can only broaden popular opposition to an American military presence. U.S. forces continue to enjoy the right of unimpeded circulation between the bases and their satellite facilities, which are widely scattered throughout the northern island of Luzon, with American commanders authorized to "participate in security activities" outside the bases and to "contribute security forces to carry them out." In the face of mounting opposition to President Marcos, it would be foolish indeed to take on such an obligation.

The administration argues that where U.S. security interests are vital, concern for human rights must yield. This may or may not be a valid general proposition. Certainly, it does not hold in the Philippines, where those interests are threatened by an increasingly unstable political climate.

It would be better to have bases somewhat more distant from the Asian mainland and the Indian Ocean than to hope to weather the increasingly unpredictable ferment in the Philippines.

A number of alternatives exist, as U.S. government studies acknowledge. In the long run, they may even be preferable to the Philippine bases, for they would allow a decentralization of American forces, making them less vulnerable. The nucleus of U.S. facilities could be positioned on Guam — politically stable U.S. territory with a loyal, skilled workforce. Unmanned base capacity there includes an airfield with runways longer than at Clark Field and suitable for B-52s, and a large dry-dock.

Other American forces could use the additional capacity in bases the Japanese make available. Still others could be stationed in Australia, where the United States has four airbases and has been invited to make greater use of the large naval facility at Cockburn Sound.

Tinian, in the Marianas Islands, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Guam, could become a major airbase again, as in World War II. It is closer to Tokyo than Clark Field, and thus would make a sensible base for the 13th Air Force, which is concerned about all with the defense of South Korea and Japan.

Finally, there is Singapore — already used by American forces as a base for Indian Ocean reconnaissance planes, for refueling air tankers and repairing naval ships. Additional capacity at the enormous Sembawang base could be enormous.

Shifting to alternative bases would entail appreciable expense. But in the long run, the costs would be less and the political dangers fewer.

The writer is professor of Asian and international studies at Cornell University. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

The Red Cross: Dealing Quietly With a Mad World

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — It is a truism, which few people in the news business bother to dispute these days, that the press is drawn disproportionately to violent, dramatic, sudden and unexpected change. There are many untold behind-the-scenes stories that the pressure of space and the supposed lack of reader interest keep out of the paper.

Who knew until the last desperate couple of weeks that the United Nations had observers in Beirut attempting the perhaps fruitless task of providing an independent source of information for the Security Council?

How many people recall that, during the war that followed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year, UNCTAD took over responsibility for making sure that Beirut continued to receive fresh water supplies?

Perhaps the biggest continuing untold story is that of the International Committee of the Red Cross. It often gets a mention in newspaper war dispatches, but usually at the bottom.

Part of the fault is the media's. Part, in this case, is a decision by the Red Cross to operate as secretly as it can. It feels it can get much further with governments if it maintains strict confidentiality. Even when it believes it has been betrayed, it will not go public with its criticism.

Last year, when the Phalangists massacred Palestinians in two refugee camps, the Red Cross did not cut off its relations with either the Phalangists or the Israelis. Instead, it stepped up the pace of its visits to other camps where PLO families live

— and also to the camp at Insar that holds 5,000 captured PLO fighters.

The Insar camp is run by the Israelis, who refuse to recognize that the Geneva conventions apply to the detention of PLO fighters. Nevertheless, the Israelis allow the Red Cross in and the Red Cross treats the inmates as prisoners of war, and seeks to improve the conditions of their detention.

No one can measure the impact of this body. The fact that nearly every country in the world accords it at least some measure of respect is its only testimony.

A few stories, however, can be told. One is the file published by the revolutionary regime in Iran after the fall of the Shah. It revealed how the Red Cross had persuaded the Shah to let it visit the prisons where torture allegedly was carried out.

It had taken the agency seven years to convince the Shah and to convince him on Red Cross terms — that it would see the prisoners without witnesses present and be allowed to repeat the visits. What the Red Cross representatives found, in the words of the Red Cross delegate to the United Nations, Harold Schmid de Grunewald, was "horrible." In one prison, they learned that 200 of the most badly tortured prisoners had been removed a couple of days before.

So they went to the deputy head of Savak, the secret police, and told him that if the prisoners were not returned they would go back to the

shah. Ultimately, they sent the Shah a confidential report of what exactly was going on in the prisons. The use of torture fell sharply.

Another story concerns the agreement made over Soviet soldiers captured in Afghanistan. The Red Cross has worked out an agreement between the Soviet Union, the Afghan rebels and the Swiss that allows the prisoners to be interned in Switzerland. Before Soviet prisoners did not have great hopes of surviving. Now, a few, at least, have been saved, and under agreement they will be sent home after two years.

The laws of war evolved, under the influence of the Christian faith and the rules of chivalry, in the course of wars waged by European nations. But it was only in the 19th century, when wars were waged by large national armies, employing new and more destructive weapons and leaving large numbers of wounded lying helpless on the battlefields, that a law of war based on multilateral conventions was developed.

The decisive impulse was the Geneva Convention of 1864. The members of its original committee later became the International Red Cross — which since has become simply one of the organizations the world cannot afford to be without.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Russians' Stake

Regarding "Why Syria Is in Lebanon: Why It Feels It Can't Lose" (IHT, Sept. 26) by G.H. Jansen:

I strongly dissent with Mr. Jansen's views about Syria. I want to ask why the author did not mention the Soviet Union a single time. The same question should be made about the cartoon next to Mr. Jansen's story. Why is a bull entering the Lebanese China Shop and not a bear?

Do you really believe that the United States is the aggressor in Lebanon? Shouldn't you share Mr. Gemayel's view that Syria wants to increase its power and is upheld in its

Violent Intentions

Regarding "An Officer Puts the Case Against a Nuclear Freeze" (IHT, Oct. 6) by David H. Burton Jr.:

Contrary to what Mr. Burton believes, the United States does possess an effective deterrent force. Invulnerable, submarine-launched nuclear missiles alone are enough to deter a Soviet first strike. The new MX and Pershing-2 missiles, however, will increase the chances of an accidental

In Lebanon, They Pay The Price

By Flora Lewis

BEIRUT — It is now clear that there was an amazing misunderstanding between Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, and top American officials last spring. It may have cost the lives of more than 1,000 Lebanese as well as the U.S. marines who died in Beirut.

Nobody can prove that the bloody battles of the last month would not have happened with some reasonable diplomatic foresight. But there was a direct chain of events.

It began with negotiation of the Israeli-Lebanese normalization agreement after last year's invasion. The United States was pressing Israel to withdraw, since the Lebanese crisis had derailed what little was going on in Middle East peace efforts.

Israel was determined to salvage as much as possible of the invasion's political goals. It could not get the full treaty it sought, so in tough negotiations nourished by the United States, it settled for an undeclared peace with Lebanon.

A condition of withdrawal was that Syria pull all its forces out of Lebanon at the same time. The United States accepted. The Syrians, Washington said with faith in Allah, would come along.

The Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, was furious at being ignored. He was receiving huge new arms supplies from the Soviet Union, which had been humiliated by the ease with which Israel destroyed Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles in 1982. He had convinced Moscow that its prestige required restocking him.

Mr. Gemayel knew Lebanon could not be patched back together without Syrian cooperation, and that Mr. Assad would assert Syria's interest. Why then did he accept U.S. assurances that the Israeli pact was simply a first step?

He says he was "uneasy," and urged the U.S. special envoy, Philip Habib, and Secretary of State George Shultz to make sure of Syria. They told him not to worry, he says, that the United States knew what it was doing, leave it to them.

American diplomats say just the opposite. They say Mr. Shultz told Mr. Gemayel that he had brought the Israelis to settle, and it was up to the Lebanese to persuade Syria.

Clearly, the Americans were in a hurry to bring home a first-step agreement, and they spoke in generalities. Meanwhile, Washington was trumpeting its dedication to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and Mr. Gemayel thought that meant the United States could deliver.

Both sides used vague phrases meant to please without pinning down grubby detail. Each thought the other got the real message and politely avoided probing.

The result was a nasty surprise. Syria's stand hardened. Neither the United States nor Lebanon could get Mr. Assad to budge from his demand that the agreement be canceled and that Israel pull out before further negotiations.

It is unlikely the Israelis were caught unaware, but for political and economic reasons they decided to move back to a more easily defended line. There was plenty of notice. The armed Lebanese factions maneuvered to grab what was available. Massacre was advertised and it happened. Mr. Assad was ready to support a massive proxy battle to prove, with metal, that Syria was still on the scene.

An American, Colonel Arthur Fint, head of the group training the Lebanese Army, reckoned that in one six-hour period 12,000 shells were pumped onto the western side of the Chuf mountains. That is lavish, even by the most bellicose standards. He calculated the ammunition alone cost \$8 million at American prices, about \$3.5 million at Soviet prices.

Now, everybody recognizes the tables have been turned. From being made to look impotent, Syria has claimed the trumps. President Reagan's recent denunciation of Syria as opposing peace, and his sweeping declaration that the United States will not allow the Middle East to be "absorbed" by the Russians, pleased Mr. Gemayel's supporters, but it has not helped them deal with Mr. Assad.

They fervently echo Washington's rhetoric about the vital Western stake in their ability to resist Syrian pressure. Then, of course, they complain bitterly that the United States does not deliver enough to put them on top.

Having put Syria down as a mere stooge of the Russians, the United States is trying to row back and recognize its "special interests." There are many weaknesses in Mr. Assad's position and he plays carefully, avoiding confrontation with power greater than his own — Israel and the United States.

But he has certainly come out ahead on this round because he does have enough power to stay in the game. American and Lebanese leaders had to know that. They misled themselves with their own rhetoric.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR OCT. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: An America's Cup Controversy

LONDON — "The amendment to the universal rule adopted by the conference of the Atlantic Coast Yacht Club has no effect what-soever on international racing," said Mr. William P. Burton, owner of the famous cutter Britomart. "But where the difficulty as regards the challenge for the America's Cup comes in is that the New York Yacht Club, for reasons best known to itself, will not accept a challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton. Personally it seems to me you might as well consider the new rule as of no value, when you dig back into ancient history to surround a challenge cup with a lot of conditions which today are not only obsolete but against common sense. In the highest interests of sports, American yachtsmen should put aside those ancient conditions."

1933: Germany Quits the League

GENEVA — The shadow of war has hung with a deadly pall over Geneva's Hall of Peace since 1:10 o'clock this afternoon [Oct. 14], when Germany's decision to withdraw from the League and the Disarmament Conference, coming like the news of a second Sarajevo, shattered a restored confidence and left the Versailles Treaty as the last bulwark of peace and order in Europe. The French charge that Germany is not only secretly rearming and thus violating the Versailles Treaty, but that they fear inspection under the treaty's control clauses. In a speech to the German people, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared that Germany has fulfilled all its obligations on disarmament, demands only equality, has only one foe, communism, and no territorial ambitions.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Twin Passions of an Art Dealer

PARIS — Art is big money, art dealing a highly rationalized activity. And yet passion remains the motivation behind it all, the hunter's instinct to track down objects, the lover's yearning to contemplate them in peace, at a time and in a setting of his own choosing.

Talking to Joseph Uzan, who gave up a business career to deal in antiquities from the ancient world and has turned his gallery into one of the most original ventures on the Paris scene, there seems little doubt that this double urge is what drove him to do it. Emotionally involved with objects and yet cool-headed enough to systematically build up a vast reference library, capable of "overpaying" for an object he is overwhelmingly attracted to, yet a first-class calculator who can play on market differentials between Paris and London, Uzan illustrates the new type of dealer that has sprung up in Paris in the last decade.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

There isn't much about his background that conditioned him to look at art, let alone deal in expensive Roman and Egyptian sculpture from a gallery on Rue des Saints-Pères. Uzan was born at Souss, Tunisia, of Jewish parents. "Our was the Tunisian Arab culture," he insists. "If we differed at all from our Moslem neighbors, it was as Protestants might do from Roman Catholics in a French town." So the Tunisian boy grew up speaking the local Arabic dialect — which he still uses when talking to his mother — and wandering about the Roman ruins of the ancient city.

But it was at the French lycée — high school — that he got hooked on ancient art, thanks to Louis Foucher, a professor who taught him French literature for two years. Foucher, who had written his doctoral dissertation on the Roman site of Souss, called Hadrumetum, and now has a chair in a French university, sprinkled his classes with examples drawn from the Roman period and somehow steered his pupils back to his pet subject, Hadrumetum.

Uzan, aged 15, admired his professor. He started looking at the ruins with new eyes and spent hours in the city museum, which was filled with bronzes, terra-cotta vessels and figurines, and large marble statues. He gets excited when talking about the extraordinary quality of the mosaics — "The 'Triumph of Bacchus' was found just off the Oued Bibane, near his home. The adolescent roamed the fields picking up shards washed away by rain."

When time came to go to college, Uzan left for Strasbourg, where he read economics. Eventually he moved to Paris and got his degree from the law faculty in 1968. The postcards of the Oued Bibane seemed a long way off. Even as a student, however, he could not stay away from the world of objects of art altogether. He would sneak off to Drouot and browse about the flea market. These were happy days, when it was possible to pick up some very fine pieces for a few hundred francs.

Young Uzan's job in public relations failed to grip him, particularly when pitched against his yearning for objects. By 1973, he was buying and selling bits and pieces on the side. Soon, he made it his full-time job. At this stage, he dealt mostly with professionals, which is both easier and teaches you more, Uzan says. In 1975, Joseph decided it was time for him to see the places his objects came from. An eight-month trip took him first to Italy, the metropolis of Roman art, then to Greece and its oldest cities in present-day Turkey — Miletus, Ephesus. He crossed the whole of Turkey, visited the Iranian world including Afghanistan, and finally the Indian subcontinent.

Back in Europe, Uzan imported antiquities from India and Iran, hundreds of bronzes of Iranian Luristan, Hindu bronzes of the Chola dynasty, Tibetan temple banners, Himalayan bronzes.

Then he hit his first snag. The Eastern sources closed down one after the other. Afghanistan fell. Although large-scale plundering and trafficking currently goes on, as witness the recent flow of tombstones ripped off from the great Egyptian capital at Giza, Uzan says he did not want to have anything to do with it. The year after, it was Iran's turn to close its borders. The illicit export of antiquities that had been tolerated by the monarchy and reportedly actively engaged in by one or two members of the royal family, became more difficult. Important pieces continued to be taken out, but in violation of the law, and Uzan didn't like it.

The final blow came when India clamped down on any exports of artifacts of more than 100 years of age.

This left only one way out — tapping the wealth of Asian art accumulated in Europe. A gallery



Dealer Joseph Uzan: "Supply has become the number one problem."

was needed to attract potential vendors and in October 1979, the young man from Souss opened the Galerie Samaritaine at 13 Rue des Saints-Pères. It took Uzan only three years to achieve his goal — putting together top quality exhibitions. In contrast to the older generation of dealers in France — and Europe — Uzan does not believe in piling up stuff and sitting back like a spider in its web ready to pounce on visitors. His idea is to gather objects of a certain type related not so much in art historical terms, as in size, material, patina, and emotional impact. His first exhibition in the spring of 1982, titled "From Babylon to Angkor," was like an unconscious memorial to his own wanderings about Asia. It had some startling pieces such as a guardian from Baphuon, the late-11th-early-12th-century site in Cambodia, priced at \$100,000.

His second exhibition last fall carried an equally literary title "Visages retrouvés" (Faces Found Again). It echoed Uzan's onetime dream — those of a little boy scrambling through Hadrumetum for tiny terra-cotta heads of late Roman figures. The exhibition was a hit. A supremely good alabaster head of Serapis from Alexandria, Egypt, circa A.D. 100-150, was promptly sold for 28,000 francs. An Etruscan terra-cotta head, circa 400-450 B.C., and a marble portrait of a Roman child, a splendid psychological study of the first century was snatched up for 100,000 francs. About one-third in value was sold. But, Uzan noted, "the primary aim of exhibitions is not to sell, it is to attract vendors. Supply has become the number one problem."

In his third and latest exhibition, devoted to Egypt in June, Uzan's star piece was a fabulous life-sized bronze head of a cat to be fitted to a mummified cat around 700-600 B.C. It sold for 147,000 francs. The buyer was a genuine collector, which pleases him. But the quick sale left him wondering "Where on earth would you get another?"

When asked about changes with his relatively short career, Uzan says they have been tremendous. "There is all the difference in the world between being an art broker catering for dealers, as I used to be, and being confronted with real private buyers in the flesh. Collectors are demanding. It made me more appealing to me for the sake of its past. I have become tougher."

If Uzan has changed, so have clients. People who bought small pieces have been wiped out by the recession. They may never return. High quality objects of art, on the other hand, are scarce. But, Uzan insists, they have never been available in large quantities anyway. He travels frequently, yet goes to Drouot every day that he happens to be in Paris. "You find objects all the time. Not very good ones and you may buy rarely or never at all. But it is essential to someone in my profession. Drouot is a school where you learn what people like. Above all you see other things. It is vital for a dealer, however specialized, to keep in touch with the rest of the art world, the items and the people. You can do that at Drouot and nowhere else. At Sotheby's or Christie's you attend interesting specialist sales. Here you get a daily sampling of the changing art scene, with a bonus — the hope, however unrealistic, of finding a hidden treasure. What more do you want?"

What remains to be seen is whether this will be a conscious-raising experience for the viewing nation or a consciousness-battering one. ABC's nervousness is inspired not so much by the film itself as by the ways pro- and anti-disarmament will attempt to use it for their own ends, especially on the pro-disarmament side. Josh Baran, national media coordinator for a project called Target Kansas City/Let Lawrence Live, says from his Berkeley, California, headquarters that candlelight vigils and marches will be held in Kansas City and Lawrence the night of the nationwide telecast, Nov. 20, to help make the film the centerpiece of a renewed anti-nuclear drive.

Baran says there will also be "tens of thousands of group viewings" of the film that night sponsored by anti-nuclear organizations; an ABC spokesman estimates there are 900 anti-nuclear groups hoping to use the film as support for their cause. Meanwhile, claims Baran, "the radical right is mounting a major offensive against the movie, labeling it leftist propaganda designed to discredit President Ronald Reagan's crusade for heavy defense spending and to 'undermine our nation's security.'"

The film will be broadcast not long before the first Pershing-2 missiles are scheduled to be deployed in Europe amid widespread demonstrations against the missiles.

Nicholas Meyer, the director of the film (and of such theatrical films as "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan"), says from Los Angeles that he is unhappy about the up-

roar over his film. "I deplore it on both sides, because the people talking about the film haven't seen it," he says. "However well-intentioned the various factions may be, they're trying to affect the credibility of the film, yes or no, in the minds of those we expect just to watch it."

The "world premiere" of "The Day After" took place Tuesday in Lawrence, where about 1,500 local people who were extras in the production had the bizarre experience of watching as their town is destroyed and they suffer and die.

But in fact there have been many unsanctioned screenings of the film. There appear to be more bootleg copies of "The Day After" than of "E.T." John M. Fisher, president of the American Security Council, a group that advocates "peace through strength," said that while innumerable pro-freeze and pro-disarmament groups have seen the film, to his knowledge no one in any of the 150 organizations that make up the Coalition for Peace Through Strength has been able to

Film on Nuclear War Runs Into Early Fallout

By Tom Shales

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There are weeks to go until "The Day After" is shown across the United States, but already the ABC movie about nuclear war is generating fallout.

The film depicts in agonized, explicit detail the effects a nuclear attack would have on Kansas City and surrounding towns. Those closest to the two nuclear bombs that hit the city itself are vaporized or burned alive by the firestorm on screen (one woman looks down to see her legs engulfed in flames that quickly consume the rest of her); those in outlying cities like Lawrence, Kansas, where much of the movie takes place and was filmed, suffer the ravages of radiation sickness from nuclear fallout. It is nearly impossible to imagine anyone coming away from this crushing powerful film unshaken.

What remains to be seen is whether this will be a consciousness-raising experience for the viewing nation or a consciousness-battering one. ABC's nervousness is inspired not so much by the film itself as by the ways pro- and anti-disarmament will attempt to use it for their own ends, especially on the pro-disarmament side. Josh Baran, national media coordinator for a project called Target Kansas City/Let Lawrence Live, says from his Berkeley, California, headquarters that candlelight vigils and marches will be held in Kansas City and Lawrence the night of the nationwide telecast, Nov. 20, to help make the film the centerpiece of a renewed anti-nuclear drive.

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Antonie Becker in scene from "The Day After."

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Lagerfeld's Scissors Snip His Chloe Tie

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Friday was Karl Lagerfeld's farewell Chloe collection — and it was full of real and symbolic scissors, which told the story. Lagerfeld confirmed after the show that he is severing ties with the house's owners, Jacques Lenoir and Gaby Aghion. Chloe, signer can do much better. His last exciting collection was still in everybody's mind.

PARIS FASHION

he added, is about to be sold to an American group that had a representative at the collection, but Lagerfeld would not reveal the name. Lagerfeld, who never felt well treated at Chloe, added: "You ask for a glass of water and it comes out tepid." This hardly measures up to the royal treatment, complete with lavish flats and private planes, that Lagerfeld gets from other partners, such as Fendi.

Scissors were everywhere — dangling from a ribbon, worn as belt-buckles, hanging from a plastic visor, pinned up in twins as brooches on suit lapels, or brandished in the air by the models. The most emphatic, and slightly sinister ones, were embroidered on a black dress, decorated on one side with two triangles, filled-in with blood-red sequins.

The pace of the collection was another clue. Sleepy-eyed models walked to the strings of sporadic music, as if they did not believe in the whole thing. Even the audience, usually fairly tense and excited as Chloe's, was indifferent, knowing full well that this extraordinary de-

signer can do much better. His last exciting collection was still in everybody's mind.

Yet, there were beautiful clothes, even if they came too late. Some were pure nostalgia, especially the frothy champagne chiffon and lace that Lagerfeld always did so well, and the embroidered evening dresses, some of which had whimsical planes flying through hazy blue clouds. Both Saks' Ellen Saltzman and Henri Bendel's president, Geraldine Stutz, liked the evening dresses and said they would buy them. But otherwise, the spirit of the show was down. Lagerfeld readily admitted that his heart was not in it, adding, "But there were some amusing clothes, weren't there?"

Lagerfeld's major idea was a play on proportions, which sometimes came off and sometimes not. Not exactly layered, the silhouette consisted of several different garments stacked on each other — such as small bolero, over perplumed tunic, over ruffled hem. The opening, which had twice as many knits as usual (knits are not considered serious fashion in this kind of collection) included a pretty nautical theme. The printed silk dresses, with Matisse-like blobs were quite pretty.

If Lagerfeld was saying goodbye to Chloe, he was also saying thanks to the humble seamstresses who have worked with him all along and whose tools were pointedly glorified. The podium was decorated with three giant dressmaker's dummies and the opening clothes were

made of the kind of canvas designers use for samples. Tinkles were turned into drop-earrings or spools were tied together and dangled from belts, dressmakers' pincushions circled the arms, ropes of pearls were finished with more tinkles and a long bolt of pink fabric, reading Chloe all the way, was unfolded on the podium.

At Jean-Louis Scherrer, the prettiest photographer was the actress Ursula Andress, who joined the working press for the benefit of The Best, a magazine put out by Massimo Osti. Looking remarkably young and fresh, Andress had just flown from Rome with her 3-year-old son, Dimitri. Wearing a black-and-blue Versace blouse over black pants, Andress said she used to take a lot of pictures: "I learned from my ex-husband, John Derek," she said. But as she sat in the photographer's pit, she was almost more photographed than the clothes themselves.

The celebrity row at Scherrer included Mrs. Evan Galbraith, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, who was wearing a Scherrer suit. "Even before I came to Paris, I wore his clothes," she said, "because I like his tailored look, his clean lines." Guy Laroche, who Mrs. Galbraith said "has the best buys in town," is another favorite. Today's collection held no vast surprises but Scherrer knew how to make pretty and flattering clothes. He also delivered a very summery and highly colorful look, which was a cheerful sight after all the Japanese designers' black that was shown in previous days.

Beachwear worked on a Brazilian theme with colorful swimsuits and robes. Jungle-printed blouses were worn inside khaki suits and there was no fooling with the hemlines. They were nice and short. Scherrer now definitely stands for



Lagerfeld's scissor gown.

the establishment and his precise, black and braided suits and coats are sure to find their way into many conservative wardrobes. They certainly appealed to Kenneth H. Hughes, a developer from Texas, who is trying to introduce French fashions via about 30 shopping galleries that he owns. He has already imported 12 French labels and is looking for more. "These clothes are fresh and gay and would sell very well in Texas," he said.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Thomson-CSF Reports That Its Deficit Shrank to 278 Million Francs in Half

PARIS (AP) — Thomson-CSF, the electronics arm of the nationalized Thomson-Brandt electrical group, said Friday its first-half losses narrowed by about half from a year earlier.

It said it had a loss of 278 million francs (\$34.9 million) in the January-June period, compared with a loss of 554.7 million francs in the first half of 1982.

Thomson-CSF said sales rose 25 percent to 8.8 billion francs. The sharp rise was chiefly due to a number of large payments for detection systems and telecommunications equipment. The company said first-half losses in its radar- and detection-systems division.

A recent government-inspired restructuring of the French electronics and telecommunications industry calls for an asset swap between Thomson-CSF and Cie. Generale d'Electricite in which Thomson-CSF transferred practically all its money-losing telephone and telecommunications operations to CGE. In exchange, Thomson is to take over CGE's military-equipment and -parts activities.

Ford to Buy 30% of Turkish Car Firm

DEARBORN, Michigan (AP) — Ford Motor Co. will buy 30 percent of Otomobil Sanayi Anonim Sirketi, a Turkish automaker, over the next three years as part of a plan to expand Ford's presence in the region, Ford announced Friday.

A Ford spokesman declined to give the value of the acquisition, terms of which include putting two Ford representatives on the Turkish company's nine-member board.

The Turkish company, also known as Otosan, makes cars and trucks principally of Ford design, such as transit and cargo trucks, as well as Ford diesel and gasoline engines. Otosan markets its products in Turkey through six Ford-franchised dealers and a large network of organizations that buy from the dealers. Ford will continue helping the company with design but will not manage its plants, the spokesman said.

Amex to Study Options on OTC Stocks

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The American Stock Exchange said it would study the possible trading of put and call options on underlying securities traded on the over-the-counter market.

Amex options currently are traded only for exchange-listed securities. The Amex said on Thursday that it would consider on a "high-priority basis" options on over-the-counter stocks that meet all other options-listing criteria. The Amex said it would decide whether it would seek approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission on trading the options after it completes its study.

Norway Plans to Step Up Oil Search

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway plans to step up oil exploration in its northern waters, Kaare Kristiansen, the oil and energy minister, said Friday.

It should be possible to make oil finds off northern Norway in the next five or six years by opening up new offshore-exploration blocks at a higher rate than at present, he told an oil seminar. Exploitation of Norway's vast oil and gas reserves largely has been confined to fields off the southern coast.

Arve Johnsen, managing director of the state oil company, Statoil, told the seminar that the Askeladden oil field, off northern Norway, contains an estimated 170 billion cubic metres (5.95 trillion cubic feet) of natural gas that could be developed.

Cluff Oil to Sign Accord With China

BEIJING (Reuters) — Britain's Cluff Oil is to sign an offshore oil exploration and development contract with China National Offshore Oil Corp. Oct. 29, a British Embassy spokesman said Friday.

This would make it the first independent British company to develop a contract area off China. The spokesman said the contract area awarded is to be for Yellow Sea block 10/36.

Industry sources said earlier that a Cluff subsidiary, Cluff Oil (Hong Kong) Ltd., is likely to put up much of the cash needed for the exploration costs. They noted that Cluff's North Sea experience, particularly in the Buchan field, which it discovered, probably attracted the Chinese.

Warner, Hurt by Setbacks at Atari, Posts \$122-Million Loss for Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Warner Communications Inc., hurt by substantial setbacks at its Atari Inc. video-game and home-computer unit, reported Friday that it had a net loss of \$122.4 million in the third quarter.

The net loss for the first nine months of the year was \$424.7 million.

Warner Communications had reported a net profit of \$78.7 million, or \$1.21 a share, in the third quarter of last year, and earnings of \$224.8 million, or \$3.46 a share, for the first nine months of 1982.

The company had announced Thursday that it was laying off a third of its employees at the New York headquarters of Atari, reducing the staff by about 250 people. More than 2,500 Atari workers have been dismissed so far this year.

Friday's statement reported a loss of \$180.3 million at Warner Communications' consumer-electronics business in the third quarter and a loss of \$336.3 million for the first nine months of the year.

"The continuing chaotic marketplaces for video games, home computers and coin-operated games,

including distressed sales of inventory by companies leaving the business, were the principal contributing factors to Atari's third-quarter loss," said Steven J. Ross, chairman and chief executive of Warner Communications.

"Warner Communications' 1983 losses have been due to difficulties at Atari," Mr. Ross added.

He said that even a 32-percent third-quarter increase in combined operating profit from Warner Communications' music, filmed entertainment and consumer-products divisions failed to make up for the huge loss at Atari.

Revenue fell 27 percent in the third quarter to \$768.8 million from \$1.06 billion a year earlier. For the first nine months of the year, revenue dropped 19.1 percent to \$2.37 billion from \$2.93 billion a year ago.

In commenting on the staff cuts, Geoffrey Holmes, a Warner vice president, said some senior executives are being laid off but he refused to identify them.

Mr. Holmes also refused to say what other cost-cutting measures the company was contemplating. "We are addressing everything," he said. "We have to look at all as-

pects of Warner Communica-

tion."

Just two weeks ago, some investors and analysts appeared to have concluded that the company's most severe troubles had passed. On Sept. 29, Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher, acknowledged that he had purchased nearly 1 million shares, or 1.6 percent of the outstanding stock, and Barbara Dalton Russell, an analyst for Prudential Bache Securities, recommended the stock as a "buy" for her clients.

At the time, Mr. Murdoch was quoted as saying that "if the third quarter shows a big loss and they're not turning this thing around, it might turn out that we've made a mistake." Neither Mr. Murdoch nor Mrs. Russell could be reached for comment on the latest report.

Mr. Ross said the layoffs were made after he initiated a "thorough analysis" of the company at the beginning of the summer. "The reduction of WCI's corporate staff was a personally painful decision for me," Mr. Ross said in a prepared statement. He was unavailable for further comment.

Although Atari's work force in California's Santa Clara County has been slashed from 7,000 to fewer than 4,000 since the beginning of the year, Mr. Holmes said that only Warner's headquarters staff would be affected by the layoffs announced Thursday.

Clinical workers will account for about 50 percent of those laid off at Warner's headquarters, Mr. Holmes said.

World Copper Glut Threatens To Permanently Hurt Firms

(Continued from Page 9)

never be as large as it was just a few years ago."

Still some analysts are saying that the outlook is better. Craig V. Sloane at ACLI International Commodity Services, for example, predicted that the recovery would pick up worldwide and copper prices would rise as a result. He said that the spot price would climb to 72 to 75 cents in six months and to 80 cents in a year.

Patricia T. Foley, with Commodities Research Unit, is slightly more optimistic, forecasting prices in the high 70-cent range six months from now and in the mid-80-cent range a year from now.

Having pared their costs by closing mines and streamlining operations, U.S. companies are estimated to have reduced their break-even costs to 80 to 85 cents a pound, but analysts said, prices still might not rise enough for them to turn a profit.

They said Phelps Dodge's efforts to cut its break-even point, coupled with the crisis in the industry, helps explain why it has bargained so hard with its unionized workers in Arizona. Those workers have been

striking for the past four months. "Phelps Dodge is usually considered the lowest-cost producer," Mr. Cleaver said. "It used to be such a sure thing that people used to call it a widows' and orphans' stock. It shocked a lot of people when they lost \$3.59 a share last year and cut their dividend to zero."

Analysts are divided over the earnings picture for U.S. producers. Mr. Cleaver predicted that Phelps Dodge would turn a small profit this year. And he said that Asarco Inc. and Newmont Mining Corp. also would be in the black, thanks to their silver operations.

But some analysts said U.S. producers could still lose money in the second half.

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U.S. Says Chase Used Coercion on Penn Square Bank

The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has asked for a \$29-million judgment against Chase Manhattan Bank for what the agency described as "unlawful economic coercion" and other illegal tactics contributing to Penn Square Bank's collapse last year.

An FDIC spokesman originally had said the claim was for \$77 million, but an official in Washington said Friday that figure was incorrect.

The FDIC filed the counterclaim Tuesday in federal bankruptcy court here against Chase, which had sued the FDIC to recover money loaned through the now-failed Oklahoma City bank.

The government alleged that Chase threatened Penn Square officials to collect loans and that it engaged in "unlawful economic coercion" to get \$19 million.

Chase spokesman Steve Rautenberg in New York said Friday the bank believes the FDIC charges are "totally without merit."

The government's charges were in response to Chase's lawsuit of last January in which it sought \$72.4 million in damages from the FDIC over Penn Square loan transactions.

In its counterclaim, the FDIC contended that Penn Square paid Chase about \$10 million in interest that Penn Square never collected from its borrowers. Penn Square made an additional \$9 million in principal payments to Chase that were not collected from borrowers, the filing states.

Fears for Papers Cloud Venture of Toyota, GM

By Louis Sahagun

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Toyota Motor Co. of Japan is reluctant to turn over certain documents requested by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission in its review of a proposed joint venture with General Motors Corp. because of worries about the "security" of its data, GM's chairman said.

The issue has the future of the joint venture "in the balance," Roger Smith said in an interview Thursday before he spoke at the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce's annual business outlook conference.

Toyota and General Motors announced an agreement Feb. 14 to build 200,000 small cars a year at GM's closed assembly plant in Fremont, California, beginning next April, pending the FTC's approval of the joint venture. The agency had originally suggested that its antitrust review would be completed by summer but that timetable has been pushed back on several occasions, in some cases because of problems in translating Toyota information to English from Japanese.

"These people are Japanese and grew up under a Japanese government," Mr. Smith said. "A lot of

things the FTC wants seem strange to them."

Moreover, "Washington, D.C., like many other capitals, has difficulty maintaining security over a variety of items," Mr. Smith said, which is a major concern of the Japanese company as it fears that it could be hurt competitively if the information ever became public.

Mr. Smith would not disclose the type of documents sought by the FTC, but an industry source reportedly said the FTC had asked for confidential information on Toyota's profits so it can decide if the venture would hurt other U.S. automakers.

Toyota officials could not be reached for comment.

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Integrated Livestock Production Project

The purpose of the project is to increase livestock productivity in the pastoral zone of central Niger by establishing a sustainable institutional and policy framework with appropriate private sector incentives. Interventions contemplated include animal health and nutrition, livestock productivity and marketing, water point and pasture development and human health and education.

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 Will organize, supervise, and audit the accounting system for a herder credit program and will prepare a study for the establishment of rural financial institutions in the pastoral zone. Candidates should possess advanced degree in Business or Finance; minimum 2 years' experience with world credit or other financial institutions in developing countries. Successful candidate will be trained in French if necessary. Salary for both positions contingent upon qualifications. Housing and allowances will be provided. Candidates should send detailed curriculum vitae and names of three references in confidence to: Campus Coordinator, Niger ILP Project, Fletcher School, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155 USA Telephone 617/628-7010, Ext. 2407 Telex 710-328-1128

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OECD Export-Credit Pact Gets Final Clearance

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday that an agreement on interest rates for government-backed export credits had received final approval, as expected, and would take effect Saturday.

Senior OECD officials said that one of the plan's most attractive features was an automatic-adjustment mechanism that would eliminate annual negotiations on the issue. The negotiations are usually long and tense.

OECD sources gave this breakdown of the new rate structure:

• For advanced developing countries, including those in Eastern Europe, the current minimum rate of 11.35 percent on loans with repayment periods of over five years is to fall to 10.7 percent. This is the type of financing where the bulk of subsidizing occurs.

• Rates on export credits for poor developing countries will

drop to 9.5 percent from 10 percent.

• The 12.4 percent rate on export credits for industrialized nations is unchanged.

The various minimum rates are known as the matrix. Starting Jan. 1, the sources explained, the matrix rates are to be adjusted automatically every six months to reflect more accurately market interest rates.

The adjustments would be pegged to a weighted average of interest rates for the five major reserve currencies over the preceding six months. Those currencies are the U.S. dollar, the yen, the Deutsche mark, the French franc and the British pound.

OECD sources said that, for example, if the weighted average were to rise by at least 50 basis points, or one-half of a percentage point, then the matrix would move in line with the average, but only by half as much, or 25 basis points.

U.S. officials have emphasized repeatedly that the matrix system

was designed to reduce heavy government subsidization of rates, and that the automatic-adjustment formula applies only to those countries whose market interest rates are already above the matrix.

For countries with relatively low commercial rates of interest, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland, for example, the export credit rate will, in the words of a senior Re-

gan administration official, "approximate appropriate commercial rates."

A major snag in the negotiations was removed earlier this week when France agreed to drop its demand for a cut of one percentage point in the rates, notably for developing nations, while U.S. negotiators pushed for higher rates.

Largely because world rates have been rising, France agreed to the proposed rates, and now agreement to postpone restoration of the rate cuts for the various categories of nations, also called for in the plan, until 1985. Many countries, including the United States, wanted the restoration to begin next year.

"We are satisfied with the way the agreement has been worked out," a senior Finance Ministry official in Paris said. But he discounted reports that the new agreement would boost world trade substantially. "Signing of certain contracts has been delayed, and there will be some catching up, but it is a short-term reaction," he said.

Japan said to discuss New Car Cuts to U.S.

TOKYO — Japanese and U.S. officials held unofficial talks in Washington on possible new voluntary curbs on car exports to the United States, Japanese sources said Friday.

Japan had agreed to hold down car exports to the United States to 1.68 million a year in the three years ending next March 31. It is under U.S. pressure to extend the curbs for a fourth year.

Price Index Rose 0.1% in Japan In September

TOKYO — Japan's wholesale price index rose 0.1 percent to 100.9 in September, from 100.8 in August, the Bank of Japan said Friday.

The bank said the index, which is based on 100 in 1980, showed a year-to-year decline for the ninth successive month in September. The 12-month drop was 3.2 percent, compared with a 2.9 percent decline in August.

It said the September year-to-year decrease was attributable largely to a decline in imported oil prices and to the yen's improved position against the dollar.

The yen's average rate was 242.84 to the dollar last month, compared to 262.74 a year earlier, the bank said.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from P.10)

Golden West Fin.

Revenue: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
Net Inc.: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
Per Share: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1

Grace (W.R.)

Revenue: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
Net Inc.: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
Per Share: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1

Greiner (W.W.)

Revenue: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
Net Inc.: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
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Hospital Co. Amer.

Revenue: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
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Revenue: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
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Seale (G.D.)

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Warner Comm.

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Valley National

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Net Inc.: 1982 182.1, 1983 182.1, 1984 182.1
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Tokyo Stock Fall Is Biggest in '83

Reuters

TOKYO — Share prices on the stock market here declined an average of 148.72 Friday to close at 9,323.63. It was the largest one-day drop in 1983, dealers said.

Selling by foreign investors accelerated the decline, which followed a drop of 90.90 on Thursday. Foreign and Japanese investors were concerned about political developments after the sentencing Wednesday of Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister, to four years in prison for accepting a bribe, dealers said. They also cited tension in the Middle East.

The dealers said that the sentencing itself had been discounted, and noted that the market had risen to a record high on Wednesday. But they added that subsequent political confusion had caused concern in the market. Investors ignored the Bank of Japan's announcement that the wholesale price index had recorded the largest year-to-year fall in five years in September.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 6,790,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 9,760,000
Consolidated Close 9,760,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Close Chg.

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For St. Louis Hockey, It's the Rebirth of the Blues

why did Ralston consider folding the franchise in 1977 and again last season? Many observers blame it on poor management.

The Blues, who let General Manager Emile Francis pretty much run the operation, had a payroll that one source said was \$4.5 million, about \$1 million more than the champion New York Islanders had last season. Francis kept 54 players on the roster, more than most teams.

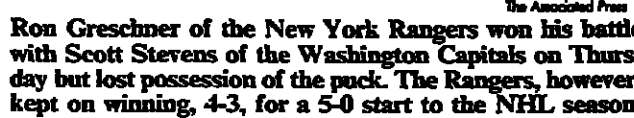
"They let Francis [now at Hartford] run wild," the source said. "Ralston Purina had no passive interest in the club, and it showed."

It was of no help that the Blues didn't own most of the Checkerboard's concessions and don't have a cable-television contract. Although the team is healthy, the club lost a reported \$1.5 million last season.

The first thing Ornest did was to cut costs. He tendered 11 termination contracts to players and cut the front office staff from 25 to 15. All of which should trim about \$1 million from the payroll. And he raised ticket prices 10 percent and reclassified 30 percent of the seats.

Still, the Blues figure to lose money this season, but it doesn't matter to Ornest. He said he's not going to sell.

"The people here have extended themselves for anybody who takes over, and I don't want something from somebody thinks he can do a better job. I think I can do the job. I'm a guy who went from selling programs at 'I, a guy who went from selling programs at '60s to the entertainment and sports business."



KANSAS CITY, Kansas (AP) — Outfielder Jerry Martin of the Kansas City Royals pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted cocaine possession Friday, and will enter a member in two days to try to enter a guilty plea in the U.S. government's continuing cocaine probe.

Martin, 34, who spent most of the season on the disabled list, faces a maximum one-year prison sentence and \$5,000 fine.

Willie Wilson, the American League batting champion in 1982, and first baseman Willie Aikens pleaded guilty to the same charges on Thursday.

All three players were scheduled to be sentenced Nov. 17, but Assistant U.S. Attorney Amanda Meers said she could not rule out the possibility that the players would be placed on probation.

John Schuenholz, the Royals' general manager, said that he does not know what effect the guilty plea or the investigation might have on the Royals.

The guilty plea stemmed from an investigation that began last spring in Dodge City, Kansas, and led to the wiretapping of a suburban Kansas City residence.

Sources close to the federal cocaine investigation said as many as 12 other people may be named in federal indictments when a grand jury meets Monday and Tuesday in Kansas City, Kansas.

Although the names of Royals' players Willie Wilson and former Royals' pitcher Vida Blue have been mentioned among those questioned in the investigation, federal officials have declined to say whether they are involved.

WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
LY Rovers	5	0	0	10	21	8
Nease	4	1	0	8	21	8
LY Isles	3	1	0	6	23	20
New Jersey	1	2	0	2	9	12
Rushington	0	4	0	0	13	21
Whitburn	0	4	0	0	8	22
Adams Division						
London	3	1	0	6	20	10
Adams	2	1	1	5	16	18
Worcester	1	2	1	3	27	36
Cardiff	1	2	1	3	15	16
Wentford	1	2	1	3	5	20
CAMPELLE CONFERENCE						
Narris Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	4	1	0	8	22	14
St. Charles	3	0	0	6	18	11
Carroll	3	2	1	3	22	19
St. Ignace	2	2	1	3	18	15
Minnesota	1	2	1	3	22	22
St. Paul	0	3	1	1	16	25
Smythe Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Minnesota	4	2	0	8	25	14
St. Cloud	2	2	0	4	23	22
St. Ignace	1	2	2	4	20	23
St. Mary	1	1	1	3	11	11

In the NFL, the Competition Becomes Tougher

left wrist and still completed 28 of 36 passes for 331 yards as the Chargers beat Seattle. The Patriots lost to the Colts, 12-7, by failing to score after they had taken a 7-0 lead in the first quarter. (Chargers by 4.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (2-4) at Los Angeles Rams (4-2) — While the Falcons were losing for the third week in a row, 19-17, to New Orleans, the Rams were holding the 49ers to their lowest point total (7) in almost a year. The Rams' have been

spite the loss to Dallas, their offense played its best game of the season, producing more points than in any previous game this season. (Buccaners by 3.)

San Francisco (4-2) at New Orleans (4-2) — In the loss to the Rams, the 49ers finally felt the absence of the running back Wendell Tyler, who had been hurt two weeks before. The Saints have won three of their last four games. (Saints by 1.)

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Giants (2-4) at Kansas City (2-4) — The Chiefs' record is

football — with all the sophistication, specialization, computers, better coaching in college and in the pros — the NFL is going to be more times when the underdog can win," said Ted Schramm, president of the Cowboys and chairman of the league's competition committee. "There will always be winners and losers, but I think we're going to have more teams bunched in the middle."

Eddie LeBaron, president of the Atlanta Falcons and a member of the competition committee, said: "My theory is that basically, there aren't any, at least not many, bad teams anymore. Generally, if teams are not doing well, they go out and hire successful coaches, and their teams become successful. I don't think it's so much a question of the top teams going down. I think it has more to do with some of the

Previews of this weekend's games follow, with the spreads from Las Vegas oddsmakers:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo (4-2) at Baltimore (4-2) — The winner of this game will

(Continued From Back Page)

[illegible]

ART BUCHWALD

The Fighting Dollar

WASHINGTON — I went to the Monetary Health Fitness Club the other day to see the different currencies work out.

Most of the currencies were flabby and breathing hard. The only one that seemed in great shape was the American dollar. Its muscles were bulging and it was shadow boxing in the ring.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Don Regan, the dollar's manager said, "We have a real slinger now. In the late '70s the dollar was the weakest fighter in the world. Everyone was killing us. But now we have the world champion."



Buchwald

"That's great. Who is that getting in the ring with it?"

"The French franc. It hasn't won a fight since Mitterrand became president."

The bell rang and the two currencies started at each other. The dollar jabbed to the face and when the French franc took a wild swing, the dollar ducked and hit the franc in the stomach, then the head, then a mean right squarely on the jaw. The franc was groggy and almost fell to the canvas.

The French minister of finance ran over to Regan and said, "Stop the fight. You're killing my boy."

Regan said, "Let them continue for a little while longer. It's good practice for them."

A few minutes later the franc was being counted out, and the dollar was hardly perspiring.

The next one to step in the ring was the British pound. Its manager, Margaret Thatcher, was rubbing its gloves and giving it instructions. But the British pound could hardly stand on its legs and after playing with it for a round, the dollar knocked it out of the ring.

Mrs. Thatcher said to Regan, "Your president is going to bear about this."

The next contender was the West German mark, who had held the currency championship for years. It was a real grudge match.

Regan said, "The dollar will kill this guy. It took a terrible beating from him during the '70s and it wants revenge."

The West German head of the central bank came over and said, "If you beat us too badly we're not going to buy any goods from America."

Regan told him, "I have no control over the dollar. The only reason it's so strong is that your own people are betting on my boy instead of yours."

The bell rang, the dollar moved in quickly and hit the mark right in the solar plexus. Then it started working on the mark's face. The mark's right eye began to bleed and the West German banker said, "You think you won, but now that we're weak we're going to flood the U.S. with German goods that will underprice anything you can sell."

The last fight was between the dollar and the Japanese yen. At one time the yen had even been stronger than the West German mark. But it also lost a match to the dollar.

The Japanese minister of finance said, "You have made us lose face. But we are not worried. Our exports will make up for any money we lost on the fight."

Regan went over and shook hands with the dollar. "Good show," he told it. But when he came back to me he looked worried.

"You don't seem as happy as I thought you would be."

"I wanted a strong dollar, but I didn't want it this strong. If it keeps knocking out the other currencies no one will be able to afford to buy American goods abroad, and that means high unemployment in this country and a whopping trade deficit. Everyone is blaming us for putting steroids in our interest rates. But if we lower the interest rates we'll be back to high inflation, and the dollar could be knocked out again."

"Why don't you throw a fight? Then people abroad will start getting faith back in their own currencies."

"Who do you suggest we throw a fight to?"

"What about the Italian lira? If the money dealers see the dollar lose to the lira, our currency will become the laughing stock of the world, and you won't have to worry about anybody being afraid of the dollar again."

The Ballad of Sam Hunt

By Michael Kernan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The single and only reason I am bawling into Nicky's, probably the last great authentic American bar left on Wisconsin Avenue, is that I am supposed to be meeting a New Zealand poet named Sam Hunt who insists on being interviewed in pubs.

After the 3 o'clock glare, it is as dark as the vest pocket of my funeral suit, and the first thing I see is a white shirt with the collar wide open like Babarac used to wear them.

Then I see there is a guy inside the shirt, and his hair is in bright yellow ringlets that dangle there during you to say one word, and the shirt is halfway down off his shoulder, and in general he looks like he just got off the floor in a brawl that is not going his way but soon will, judging from the lightning in his slitted green eyes.

The bartender is on red alert because this 6-foot-4 apparition has just lurched in through the back door (everybody lurches at Nicky's; it's the floor) with his boots and tight black pants and belt buckle big enough to make a pretty good riot shield.

"I believe you are Sam Hunt," I say, having seen his picture on the new Penguin book of "Sam Hunt Collected Poems" and having been thoroughly informed by the New Zealand Embassy that he is a sometime truck driver, a wanderer, a singer of ballads and denizen of pubs, the country's most popular poet and a national treasure who is reputed to have said he is happiest in the company of louts and hooligans.

He pumps my hand and remembers my name and gives me a tremendous, cheerful hello. He calls for drinks. I am on the wagon, I say, I will have a club soda, and so without missing a beat he orders a club soda, too, and then I say, No, really, for heaven's sake, so he orders two club sodas and a beer.

Now I consider that very companionable. Prince Philip himself couldn't have done it more gracefully. We find a table outside. Across the street, a beagle has been hit by a car, but it seems to be all right. "I should write him a Bow-Wow Poem," the poet says.

One in his book is called "A Sick-Bay Bow-Wow." The dog's back leg ripped open. Some weekend's passion trap. Ignoring reality, I bind up Minstrel's leg the best I can. Then this most moving scene: All the dogs of Bottle Creek. Come visiting. They know he's sick. Bring him bones though times are lean.

Minstrel is a sheep dog who lives with him and his 7-year-old son Tom in a 335-a-year boathouse on Cook Strait, between the main New Zealand islands. "The strain, she's wild," he says. "Makes Magellan Strait look like a birdbath." A stringy lives under the boathouse, he says.

The English word call Sam Hunt a Bodge. It is a "50s word, something like Mods and Rockers. It's rebels, is what it is," he says.

Raised gently as the youngest son of a rollicking, ballad-singing barrister who had married a woman 30 years younger, he stuttered in school — rebellion behind the teeth — and despised the Christian brother at the Catholic school who constantly picked on him to read aloud. Once he did read a poem he had found for himself, a strong one with hard words in it, and so liking that

read it perfectly, and the Christian brother had just two words: "Get out!"

Sam Hunt watches the beagle limping stoically up the street and says, "I figured then that if people can get that angry over a poem, there must be something to it."

So he ran away at 14 to be a poet. Since then he has written nine volumes of poems and appeared in the papers and on New Zealand's two TV channels enough to make him, after the prime minister, the most widely recognized person in the country. He figures he has been on the road 17 of his 37 years. He is divorced and foodloose. Travel helps him to think.

"I work with musicians a lot," the poet says. "The performing side is very important to me. It's from my father's side. I recite in jails, schools, parliament buildings, universities, pubs, everywhere. My biggest audience was 80,000 people. Some of the critics think because people like it, it must be schmalz. But it's not."

"My Father Scything"

My father was sixty when I was born, twice my mother's age. But he's never been around very much, neither at the most round the world, nor when I wanted him most. He was somewhere else, like in his upstairs Dickens-like law office counting the stars, or sometimes out with his scythe on Sunday working the path through the lupins toward the sea. And the photograph album I bought myself on leaving home, lies open on the shelf at the one photograph I have of him, my father scything. In the same album beside him, one of my mothers. I stuck them there on the page together.

He jumps up and shows his father taught him to scythe. "From the hips," he says, swinging in a crouch like Dempsey. "It's all in the hips."

Hunt has been visiting on a New Zealand Arts Council grant. He has been in New York arranging a performing tour for next April. He looks forward to seeing Tom again. He adored New York.

"It's in me blood, I think. Ireland and New York. I know John Berryman and Robert Lowell by heart. Anne Sexton. Bob Dylan: a great American poet. Not as revered here as he should be. I met a cabbie who knew Bob Dylan, he'd written two novels. I think you can't get your license till you have — and he was driving me across town at 10 miles an hour shouting 'Bob died to me! Bob died to me!'"

You can see how New York would appeal to Sam Hunt. His short, crisp poems are high velocity, too. Full of people leaving, especially women. Full of whiskey. Full of rain. A kid at a school asked him why it is always raining in his poems, and he said that when it's sunny he is too busy living to write poems.

Some of them are simple laments, baying at the moon. Some others seem simple, but they pull at you more than you would think they could.

"Death's Dance"

Grandma Weldon at the local store remembers well — a girl of four — a party here: so many guests that when they all joined hands to dance they circled out the main front door around the big veranda once.



Harry Natchez/The Washington Post

Poet Hunt: "I'm a talker more than a writer."

into the living room then out and down again the corridor — "Remember that without a doubt" says Grandma Weldon at the store.

Every time Leslie the waitress pops out of the door Sam Hunt raises a forefinger. Then she brings another beer. He is talking about civilization. He would like to live in it two or three months a year, but no more. Today he took a break from the receptions and all, and awarded himself some silence.

Then he is talking about Rimbaud and Bandelaire and St. John of the Cross, and he admits that even though he didn't finish school, he learned about words at home. "Lot of talk in my house. Lot of reading. My mother read poems aloud. I'm a talker more than a writer. The books are an afterthought."

He roars some lines from Dylan Thomas, out over the sluggish afternoon traffic and the dazed heads of a couple trudging down the sidewalk. They don't turn. They are pretending they didn't hear what they just heard.

It is time, I say I will see him again, and we shake hands as though I never would. After a minute I turn and watch him striding up the street toward the embassy. His white shirt is bagging out at the waist. People are always trying to say what a poet is exactly, and I think you could do worse than this: A poet is a person who finds poetry. Especially when he finds it at 4 o'clock on a weekday afternoon in the 2300 block of Wisconsin Avenue.

PEOPLE

Chaplin Double Ends An Anti-Nuclear Tramp

A shy little man with a tooth-brush mustache, baggy pants and tattered bowler hat tottered into Sydney Friday, twirling his cane, after a 1,250-mile tramp across eastern Australia. "Good day, mate. How's it going?" said a passer-by as the Charlie Chaplin look-alike finished the last mile of a walk protesting nuclear weapons. It took 115 days. "It's a pilgrimage, a journey to a sacred place," said Franco Frischi, dressed as the famous comic genius, as he nodded and smiled to people. "This is the way Charlie would have done it. He tried to battle against all odds to do things." Frischi, 29, is a drama student in Adelaide, where he started out on June 21.

Lillian Gish, the American actress whose career has spanned more than 80 years, was named a Commander of Arts and Letters by the French government Thursday. Gish, who was 87 on Friday, was honored for her work in more than 100 films and more than 50 stage plays. The award was presented by French Culture Minister Jack Lang.

Whether it's swinging in hammocks or sitting in trees; dropping eggs or making omelets; growing fingernails or splitting hairs — it's in the Guinness Book of Records. As August John Hoffman Jr. can affirm, you can also get in the book by doing 29,051 sit-ups without bending your knees. His feat on May 7 in Van Nuys, California, is among thousands of new entries in the 1984 edition, published in Britain Friday. Other first-timers include Dino DeLauro and Barbara Kame, who kissed for 14 hours from Feb. 8 to 14. They take their place — along with the world's biggest garbage dump (on Staten Island, N.Y.), largest dinosaur egg (30 feet long, 9.14 meters), tallest lamp post (23 feet, 6.91 meters) and longest-lasting battery (it's been going since 1840) — in Guinness's 30th annual edition.

Britain's Prince Philip is in Malaysia after three days in Thailand on a trip to promote wildlife conservation. Philip, who was the guest of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, was given an honorary doctorate in forestry by a Thai agricultural university during his three-day stay.

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